The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. VIII. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1880. NO. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, SAMUEL L. ELY, High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, do make known by this Proclamation to the Electors of said county, that an election will be held on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND, 1880,

It being the first Tuesday after the first Monday of said month, in the several Districts of Bucks county, when the following officers are to be voted for by ballot by the freemen of the county of Bucks, viz:

TWENTY-NINE persons for ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States, for the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE person for JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE person for AUDITOR GENERAL of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FOUR persons to represent the county of Bucks in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE person for COUNTY TREASURER of the county of Bucks.

ONE person for CORONER of the county of Bucks.

ONE person for COUNTY SURVEYOR of the county of Bucks.

ONE person for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR of the county of Bucks.

The freemen of the townships of Bristol, Bensalem, Bedminster, Buckingham, Doylestown, Falls, Hilltown, Lower Makefield, Upper Makefield, Middletown, New Britain, Newtown, Northampton, Plumstead, Southampton, Solebury, Warrington, Warminster, Warwick and Wrightstown, and the boroughs of Bristol, Doylestown, Hulmeville, Langhorne, Morrisville, Newtown and New Hope, will also vote for

ONE person to represent the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the aforesaid townships and boroughs and the county of Montgomery, in the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The freemen of the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon and Tinicum, and the boroughs of Quakertown, Sellersville and Perkasie, will also vote for

ONE person to represent the Tenth Congressional District, composed of the aforesaid townships and boroughs and the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, in the CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The elections in the several election districts of Bucks county will be held at the following places, viz.

District No. 1. The freemen of the borough of Newtown are to hold their election at the Council Chamber, in said borough.

No. 2. The freemen of the township of Richland are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William P. Smith, in said township.

No. 3. The freemen of the township of Nockamixon are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William Rufe, in said township.

No. 4. The freemen of the township of Buckingham are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Peter L. Righter, in said township.

No. 5. The freemen of the borough of Bristol are to hold their election at the following places in said borough.

Ward 1. At the Town Hall in said ward.

Ward 2. At the brick store house of Henry A. Bailey, situated on Dorrance street, in said ward.

Ward 3. At the house belonging to J. Wilson Closson, adjacent to his hotel property, on Bath street, in said ward.

No. 6. The freemen of the township of Rockhill are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Thomas Kirby, in said township.

No. 7. The freemen of the township of Solebury are to hold their election at the Solebury Hall, Center Hill, in said township.

No. 8. The freemen of the township of Bensalem are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Louisa Vandegrift, in said township.

No. 9. The freemen of the township of Springfield are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Frank Allum, in said township.

No. 10. The freemen in the township of Falls are to hold their election at the house now occupied by John S. Maple, at Tyburn, in said township.

No. 11. The freemen in the township of Warwick are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Charles Morrison, in said township.

No. 12. The freemen of the township of Lower Makefield are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Jonathan Shoemaker, in said township.

No. 13. The freemen of the township of Haycock are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Lewis Ahlum, Strawntown, in said township.

No. 14. The freemen of the township of Northampton are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Joseph Willard in said township.

No. 15. The freemen of the township of Wrightstown are to hold their election at the Anchor Tavern now occupied by Mary Ann Morrison, in said township.

No. 16. The freemen of the township of Upper Makefield are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Frank Harvey, in said township.

No. 17. The freemen of the township of Southampton are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Benjamin E. Worthington, in said township.

No. 18. The freemen of the township of Middletown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Joseph K. Harding, in the borough of Langhorne.

No. 19. The freemen of the township of Hilltown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Henry Muhe, in said township.

No. 20. The freemen of the township of Plumstead are to hold their election at the house now occupied by John Price, in said township.

No. 21. The freemen of the township of New Britain are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Jacob Snyder, in said township.

No. 22. The freemen of the township of Bedminster are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Edward Miller, in said township.

No. 23. The freemen of the township of Durham are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Edward Rink, in said township.

No. 24. The freemen of the township of Tinicum are to hold their election at the house now occupied by George R. Bailey, in said township.

No. 25. The freemen of the borough of Doylestown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by John M. Purdy, in said borough.

No. 26. The freemen of the township of Warrington are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William S. Brunner, in said township.

No. 27. The freemen of the township of Warminster are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Samuel S. Robinson, in said township.

No. 28. The freemen of the township of Milford are to hold their election at the house now occupied by George Toxter, Milford Square, in said township.

No. 29. The freemen of the township of Bristol are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Isaac P. Morris, in said township.

No. 30. The freemen of the borough of New Hope are to hold their election at the house now occupied by A. J. Solomon, in said borough.

No. 31. The freemen of East Rockhill district are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Abraham Stever, in said district.

No. 32. The freemen of the borough of Morrisville are to hold their election in the Town Hall, in said borough.

No. 33. The freemen of the township of Newtown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Peter Smith, in said township.

No. 34. The freemen of the township of Doylestown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by William Glenny, in said township.

No. 35. The freemen of Bridgeton district are to hold their election at the public house of Charlotte Solliers, in said district.

No. 36. The freemen of the borough of Quakertown are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Caspar Hinkle, in said borough.

No. 37. The freemen of the borough of Hulmeville are to hold their election at Johnson's Hall, in said borough.

No. 38. The freemen of the borough of Langhorne are to hold their election at the Engine House, in said borough.

No. 39. The freeman of the borough of Sellersville are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Harry G. Jacoby, in said borough.

No. 40. The freemen of the borough of Perkasie are to hold their election at the house now occupied by Henry Y. Kern, in said borough.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN,

That it is provided by an Act of Assembly approved July 2, 1839, "That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

It is also provided by the Act of May 15, 1874, of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "That every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also every member of Congress, is hereby declared to be incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of * * constable, judge, inspector, or clerk of election under this Commonwealth.

God save the Commonwealth.

SAMUEL L. ELY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, September 30, 1880.

VALUABLE BUCKS CO. FARM.

Belonging to the Estate of Peter Williamson, at Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all of that superior farm belonging to the above estate, situate in Falls Township, Bucks County, Pa., on the road leading from Oxford Valley to Fallsington, and containing 172 acres of prime land. The improvements are located near the centre of the farm, and command an extended view of the surrounding country. The Dwelling is a substantial stone and frame structure, containing sixteen rooms, and can be conveniently arranged for two families if desired. Well of lasting water and cistern under cover at the house. The Barn is frame, stone stable high, with extensive additions recently built, abundant stabling for stock of all kinds. Wagon-house, corn cribs, ice house, and all other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. A well at the barn, with permanent running water for stock in most of the fields. About six or eight acres of woodland, a thrifty apple orchard in prime of bearing, with cherries, pears and other fruits. There are some twenty or twenty-five acres of dry meadow on the premises, which furnishes excellent pasture throughout the whole season. The entire farm is under good fence and highly productive, and possesses unusual advantages for dairy purposes. About 2½ miles from Bound Brook Railroad Station, which brings it within easy access of the markets of both Philadelphia and New York. Will be sold entire, or from 30 to 50 acres can be cut off and the remainder sold with the buildings. For particulars as to price, terms, &c., apply to the subscriber at Newtown, Pa., who will cheerfully show the property, or it may be seen by calling on A. M. Williamson, residing thereon.

J. P. HUTCHINSON, Agent for the Heirs of Peter Williamson, deceased.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

HAVING purchased of John W. Montgomery, the store No. 15 DORRANCE ST., Bristol, I hereby inform my friends and others that am now ready to supply them with **Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods, and Notions**, at as reasonable prices as the same quality of goods can be had for elsewhere, and ask for a share of your patronage.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. FOSTER.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.

THE taxpayers of Bristol borough are hereby notified that the Collector of School Tax for said borough, will be in his office, on Radcliffe street, on Radcliffe street, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th and 6th, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, of said days, to receive said School Tax. And, also, that delinquents who have not paid their tax for 1879, if not paid by that time will be collected immediately after as the law directs in such cases.

C. S. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Moquettes, Axminsters, Wiltons.

The Quality is the Best, the Assortment the Largest, the Patterns and Colorings the Most Varied, the Prices the Lowest.

THREE PLYS,
EX. SUPERS,
SUPERS.
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS.

PURCHASERS for HOTELS, DWELLINGS, CLUB ROOMS, OFFICES, &C., are solicited to give our stock a thorough inspection.

JOHN AND JAMES DOBSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE

COOPER & CONARD STORES,

Ninth and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

ARE NOW READY FOR

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

To meet the requirements of their largely increased business, Messrs. COOPER & CONARD have been compelled to add still another building to the three heretofore occupied by them at Market and Ninth Streets, Philadelphia.

The alterations required to adapt this building to their use, and the remodeling of all the buildings necessary to enable them to locate each department to the very best advantage, are now completed.

The Four Adjoining Stores, 832, 834, 836, 838 Market Street, are from cellar to garret overflowing with staple Articles and Novelties for Fall and Winter Wear.

In announcing their readiness to supply the wants of their customers, they have greater confidence than ever before in their ability to suit all styles and tastes, and at prices which can not fail to please all who want good goods at the very bottom figures.

In a newspaper announcement of this kind, it would be impossible to mention in detail even a fair proportion of the many novelties offered. Attention is however called to a few of the leading features which characterize the several departments.

In Store 832 — *The extreme East Room is devoted to the sale of French, English, and the better class of American Dress Fabrics. It excels any exhibit they have ever made, in extent, richness, beauty, and adaptability to the wants of those who require Fine and Medium Dress Goods.*

In Store 834 — *In the next room west are arranged the Linens, Flannels, Cottons, Blankets, Quilts, and the thousand-and-one articles belonging to these departments, and constantly wanted in every house, hotel, and boarding-house. Sold, too, in small or large quantities at wholesale prices.*

In Store 836 — *In the room next to the corner, formerly occupied by Dress Goods, they have placed the Dress Trimmings, the Hosiery and Merino Underwear, the Cloakings, and Men's and Boys' Wear. The Hosiery space is three times its former size, and filled to overflowing. The Woolens, formerly in basement, have now a respectable show.*

In Corner STORE 838 — *No material change has been made in this room. Here, as usual, is their unrivaled stock of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, the Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Hamburgs, White Goods, Umbrellas, Ribbons, and the hundreds of little things belonging under the head of Notions.*

Across All the Stores — *THE SILK COUNTER now extends across the rear end of all the stores, at which they can display a collection which will equal, if not excel, that of any house in town. In Brocades, Merveilleuse, Armures, Surahs, etc., etc., will be found many very rich and beautiful effects.*

Second STORY 832 — *THE UPHOLSTERY ROOM is now in the proper place. It is large, well lighted, and fitted with every convenience for effective display of Drapery. The few days' trial it has had prove it a great success in every respect.*

THE BOYS' CLOTHING is also on the same floor, the stock of which is now very large and varied.

Second STORY 834 — *THE SUIT DEPARTMENT, the Children's and Infants' Ready-made Wear, occupy all of this room. Here they have an ever-changing stock of garments ready to put right on, including the Calico Wrapper as well as the elegant Silk. Dresses, too, are made to order on short notice in the latest styles.*

Second STORY 836 — *So many ladies have said this store is the place to buy Shawls, that it must be true. This room is filled now with a wonderful variety, including the rich and costly hand-made Indias down to those costing but a trifle. In Black Shawls and those for Friends Messrs. COOPER & CONARD are well fixed.*

Second Story Corner 838 — *The room devoted to the sale of Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, etc., has been much increased in size in order to accommodate this one of their most active departments. Their long experience has made theirs the leading place for every kind of Fall and Winter Outside Garments for Ladies and Children.*

Waiting and Toilet ROOMS — *Commodious WAITING and TOILET ROOMS, with every convenience, are always at the service of ladies and children, where they will always be welcome, whether purchasing or not.*

Mail Room — *Those unable to visit these stores in person, by writing will have Samples or Catalogue sent to them with every information needed to do their shopping at home, and always at the same low prices as if bought in the store.*

COOPER & CONARD, 832, 834, 836, 838 Market Street,

Cor. Ninth, opposite New Post-Office,

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

THE STOVE AND TIN STORE,

Formerly at NO. 18 MILL STREET, has removed to RADCLIFFE, opposite Post office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER, or ZINC work to order. STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES in Stock, or furnished at short notice. Roofing and Spouting done at the lowest possible price for cash.

A full assortment of Custom Made Tin Ware constantly on hand. Agents for the IRON CLAD MILK CANS. Also, a prime article of Milk Cans of our own make.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save by it.

THOMAS BARNARD,

Radcliffe St., Opposite Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Timely Advice on Fall Clothes.

You are thinking of your clothing for fall: what it shall be; how and where you shall get it.

COME AND SEE US.

Come and see us, or drop us a line, saying what you want, as near as you can. If you are here, you can see for yourself a great variety of things, try on what you like, and go home with the old clothes in a bundle. That is very easy; and nothing can be more satisfactory.

NOT A STRANGE PLACE.

It isn't as if you were going to a strange place. The chances are you've been here before, and know something of our ways. Perhaps your neighbor has been here; and has told you it was a good place to go to. Perhaps you've only read that we sell a good many clothes, and say to people who buy them: Bring them back if you don't find them everyway to your liking.

Now this is really why we are not strangers to anybody: because we deal with everybody as with a neighbor; and expect him to come right back if he has cause of complaint.

IF YOU DON'T COME.

But, suppose you don't come. How are we going to sell you just what you want to buy, without your seeing things beforehand? Try; write; say about how much you want to pay for a business suit, dress suit, overcoat, or whatever you want; say what your occupation is; say anything that has any bearing on what we ought to send you. It will not take us two minutes to guess what you want; if we don't guess right, that's our loss, not yours.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY!

Perhaps you want your clothing made to your measure Did you suspect that we make to measure a half-million dollars'-worth of clothing every year for people we never saw and never expect to see? You may be very certain that we have a way of doing such work without much risk of a misfit; for a misfit, you know, comes right back to us. We are pretty careful about making blunders when we've got them all to make good.

OUR WAY:

Our way of doing business is to make the buyer welcome, at the outset, to all the advantage and all the guarantee he can ask for.

Wanamaker & Brown.

OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.

902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importers of

DIAMONDS
DIAMONDS
DIAMONDS
DIAMONDS
DIAMONDS
DIAMONDS

Purchasers who desire to procure gems of unexceptionable quality and real value at lowest importer's prices, will consult their best interests by calling on us.

Special attention is directed to the magnificent assortment imported for this season's sales.

$20,000

To invest on good Real Estate Security. Farm land preferred. THOMAS EASTBURN, Langhorne, Pa

[Prepared for the Bucks County Gazette.]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—The great development of the Norwegian herring fishery during the last twenty years is said to be chiefly due to the utilization of the electric telegraph. When a shoal is discovered approaching any locality, the fact is immediately telegraphed to all the neighboring stations, so that the fishermen are enabled to turn out *en masse* for the capture of their finny prey. About 1,200 miles of wire are in use for this purpose. In other parts of the world watchers have been stationed at favorable points to announce the approach of shoals of fish, but this device of the Norwegian fishermen is the first application to the same end of the more scientific appliance.

—A sheet of paper dipped in a solution of cobalt forms a very simple barometer. When the weather is to be dry and pleasant, the paper will become blue; and on the approach of wet weather it will turn pink. The barometer flowers of France are manufactured on this principle.

—It is reported that, on a recent visit to New Guinea, Captain Lawson made the interesting geographical discovery that Mount Hercules has an altitude of 32,786 feet, thus being more than 3,000 feet higher than Mount Everest, which has for a considerable time been regarded as the tallest mountain in the world.

—A French explorer of the banks of the Niger announces the finding of a new vine, which he believes must prove of great economical value, as it is easily cultivated and the grapes are excellent and abundant. He suggests that this vine may be found to resist the phylloxera.

—A grench *savant*, M. Laliman, has found that an oil can be distilled from American grape-vines, which will not congeal at any temperature above eight degrees Fahrenheit, while other oils are solid at twenty-seven degrees. He, therefore, concludes that this oil must be valuable for watch-making and similar purposes.

—In a girl who lately died at Caen, France, the whole of the thoracic duct and abdominal organs were found completely inverted, the heart being at the right side and the liver at the left, while the usual position of the latter was occupied by the stomach and the spleen.

—"Narcolepsy" is the name given a rare form of disease by M. Galineau, who has called attention to a case of it. The persons suffering from it may fall asleep at any moment, their sleep lasting only a few minutes. The patient whose case is reported, became unconscious in this way four or five times during his dinner, letting his knife and fork fall and breaking off in the middle of a sentence he was uttering.

—Mr. R. G. Jenkins, F. R. A. S., has endeavored to show a very remarkable effect of the planet Venus upon the earth. The present British Astronomer Royal proved, many years ago, that the disturbing effect of this planet was so great that the earth was materially pulled from its orbit. Mr. Jenkins shows that it is to this action that we must look for an explanation of the cold waves, which occur, on an average, every eight years—as in 1829, 1837, 1845, 1855, 1863, 1871, 1879—and that for the next forty years the temperature will be below the average. He states that a heat wave has been observed to pass over the earth every twelve years, nearly cotemporary with the arrival of the planet Jupiter at its perihelion, such a wave being now close at hand.

—By inoculating animals with vaccine taken from an infected one, M. Touissaint has succeeded in rendering them secure against epidemics, such as pleuro-pneumonia, etc. It will be remembered that M. Pasteur was lately successful in vaccinating poultry, and thus protecting them against attacks of the malady known as chicken cholera.

—The Red Sea owes its name to the dark red color given certain portions of it by a minute, thread-like alga. Similar microscopic plants are found obscuring or coloring the water in various portions of the world. In other cases, as in the Gulf of California, a red shade is imparted to the sea by its minute animal inhabitants.

—Another Swiss lake village, assigned by experts to the age of bronze, has been discovered near Neuchatel. Several millstones, some in an incomplete state, have been brought to light, from which it is inferred that the place may have been the seat of a manufactory of these articles. Another conclusion drawn from this find is that the "pile dwellings" built upon the lakes of Switzerland served as actual dwellings for the primeval inhabitants of the land, and were not, as has been supposed, used merely as storehouses.

—M. Royer lately stated to the French Academy that, during a thunder-storm last August, he counted 4,700 flashes of lightning in the space of an hour and a half, or about 53 per minute. At times he observed as many as 100 a minute.

—By centuries of deposit, the earth has become so compact over the mouth of an extinct volcano near Naples, that the traveller may walk upon it. The ground sounds hollow and is still hot to the touch, while, in places, gases are emitted.

—As a matter of fact, Hancock's letter to help save New Jersey, while falling flat in that State, has provoked wide spread disaffection in the Democratic ranks in New York City. All the Democratic newspapers denounce the letter and its writer. The *World*, particularly, declares that if Hancock is for protection, his party is not, and the position will cost him thousands of votes. Poor Hancock!

RUM AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

are Antagonistic and cannot Co-exist. The Republican Party was Created for the Purpose of Perpetuating and Perfecting the Republican form of Government. Hence, as a Means to this End, it becomes its Duty to Wage Unceasing Warfare upon the Rum Traffic.

The underlying principle upon which the State license system is based, is that the liquor traffic is an acknowledged evil, dangerous alike to health and morals, and if left to itself, would spread poverty and crime throughout the land. That in order to prevent these disastrous results, it must be restricted and controlled.

The State is organized to protect the people in their rights of person and property, and to secure them in their moral and material welfare. Its duty is to prevent and destroy anything that is detrimental to public good. It has no right to compromise with or otherwise tolerate an evil. Just in proportien as any government tends its influence to the support or maintenance of crime or immorality, and particularly if it makes use of such as a source of profit or revenue, it undermines its own strength and hastens its downfall. The history of all nations proves this. If rum is an evil it must be prohibited and not restricted. The State has no right to provide for the pursuance of a business that is injurious to its people, and more than all, it has no right to make it a source of revenue. Shall the government of a civilized and enlightened people be guilty of the sale of indulgences—for that is exactly what it is doing today. What the State recognizes as a crime and a danger to the people, not to be entrusted to the community at large, it sells a monopoly of to the very worst class of them. A traffic in itself so demoralizing in its results and so destructive of human happiness and productive of misery that no man of self-respect, moral standing, or social recognition can engage in it; such a traffic is, by the State, for a monetary consideration, secured to the control and profit of a set of men devoid of moral restraint, ignorant of any principle of right, and unconscious of any impulse of humanity, recognizing no motive in life but that of gain. To such an element of society we entrust the most dangerous and destructive interests, and so it will continue to be so long as the license system continues to legalize and protect this most wicked traffic.

The following extracts are from a sermon of Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, on the subject of License:

"A 'throne of iniquity' is a throne or government that is founded on iniquity, or that sustains iniquity. Such a throne or government 'frames mischief *by a law*' when by its laws it protects or patronizes that which is evil, or when those who practice evil may plead that what they do is legal, and may take refuge under the laws of the land. Such a throne of government, the Psalmist says, can have no fellowship with God. His throne is a throne of righteousness. He makes no law to protect or to regulate evil. His laws, in relation to all that is wrong, only prohibit and condemn." * * *

"A law framed to *protect* evil is a method of framing mischief by a law. A law which assumes that a thing is wrong, and yet tolerates it; which attempts only to check and regulate it, without utterly prohibiting it; which aims to derive a revenue from it for the purpose of government; which makes that which is morally wrong *legal*, is one of those things in human affairs with which the throne of God can have no fellowship." * * *

"In our country, it has never been assumed to be safe and proper that the business should be thrown open to any and all who might choose to engage in it, as any persons who choose and as many as choose, may engage in the business of farming or gardening; of making hats, or shoes, or coffins; of building houses, or manufacturing ploughs or wagons. It is assumed in the laws that it is to be a *regulated evil*; and the object is not to prohibit, but first to keep it within certain bounds, and then to provide for the evils which grow out of it by taxing the virtuous and industrious to bear the expenses of the crime and pauperism which it was anticipated would be produced in spite of all the precautions of the State. There was once such legislation about lotteries; there has been such in some countries about licentiousness; but, with some few exceptions, it is believed there is no such legislation on any other subject now in the world." * * *

"The evils of intemperance are in all respects so great, and are, in spite of all the legal enactments now existing, so far spread and spreading in the land; the loss to the nation in its moral character and in its productive industry is so great: the cost of prosecuting for crime committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and the taxes to support paupers made by intemperance, are so great; the failure of the appeals made by argument and moral suasion are, in painful respects, so manifest; the woes and lamentations caused by intemperance come up still so loud and so piercing from all parts of the land; the ruin of the body and the soul of a human being is so dreadful; and the fact that tens of thousands of our countrymen are annually sent to a dishonored grave as the result of the 'drinking usages of society'—these things are forcing the enquiry upon the public mind whether it is or is not proper and practicable to prohibit the traffic altogether, and whether this is not the point which legislation must reach, and should reach, in regard to this great evil."

As inconceivable as it is, still the fact exists, That the revenue received from the license of liquor shops is an influence upon the minds of some who would otherwise be opposed to it.

Such a consideration is unworthy any man making pretension to honesty of purpose or uprightness of motive, but from a selfish and monetary view alone it is fallacious. The direct taxes collected to pay the cost to the community of the rum traffic are probably a hundred dollars for every one of license revenue, and for an idea of the aggregate direct and indirect costs, the following words of the late Judge Grier, of Philadelphia, may be accepted as good authority:

"It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism, and crime which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the State, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and *all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect that purpose are within the scope of that authority*. There is no conflict of power or of legislation as between the States and the United States; each is acting within its sphere, and for the public good, and if a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, *she will be a gainer a thousand-fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people.*"

It is the work of the Republican party not only to repeal the license law in the various States, but to enact and enforce a rigid prohibition law in the Congress of the United States. Let no man be nominated for any office, however menial or however local, who is not pledged to the support of such a law.

ENGLISH FREE TRADE AND THE WORKINGMAN.

In an exceedingly well written and eloquent "open letter" to Mr. John Bright, the English Free Trade leader, recently published, the comparative condition of our workingmen and those of England, and the result of Free Trade upon labor is very well put:

"With the civilizing, elevating, and ennobling effects of Free Trade upon English labor you are much better acquainted than I am. On this side of the Atlantic we do not admire the glimpses we obtain of it. We gather from newspaper reports, from Parliamentary returns, from the observations of travelers, and from the necessity for unremitting charity, that the English laborer is not an ideally happy being; that he and his family are compelled to live like pigs in two or three miserable and squalid apartments; that he is habitually familiar with the want of sufficient nutritious food; that the lack of proper food drives him to drink; that he has little self-respect, no hope of rising above his present condition in life, and that, after praying God to make him content to live in the condition wherein it has pleased Providence and Free Trade to place him, it is his duty to be thankful for the work-house into which he may crawl when his days of ill-requitted labor are past, and for the pauper's grave into which he may be tumbled when his ineffectual struggle with life shall finally close. No, the echoes that come across the sea from Old England are easily distinguishable from celestial harmonies; and we have yet to learn of any great number of our workingmen fleeing from the barbarism of their industrial status here to knock at the gates of your Free Trade paradise. We even hear sometimes from Ireland; and God knows Ireland has Free Trade to her heart's content. And yet, do you know, Mr. Bright, we are sometimes unreasonable enough to think that with all her Free Trade Ireland is neither absolutely prosperous nor supremely happy! * * * There can be no reasonable doubt that you want to see American manufacturing industry destroyed and British goods sold in American markets. But when our workmen are driven from their shops, what are they to do? Are they to sit down and twiddle their thumbs and rail at fortune? Are they to subsist on charity, or are they to sail across the briny sea to your Free Trade paradise and wax fat on potatoes and butter-milk? "Oh," you say, "there is plenty of land in America; let them go farm." But did you ever reflect that all mechanics and laboring men do not know how to farm? Some of our people doubt whether they could make a decent living out of the soil. And if they could, where are they to find a market? In England? Why England can't eat our surplus food now. Last year, when your harvest was unusually deficient, we supplied all your needs, and our elevators were still bursting with grain. But if a few millions of our artisans should cease to be consumers and become producers of food, how would it be then? Food would be a drug in the market; and every farmer in the United States would raise debt for his biggest crop, and have his house shingled with mortgage bonds. England would flourish, no doubt. She would buy our food at the price she might choose to give, and would sell us goods at the price she might choose to demand. We would return to the good old Free Trade times, not many years gone by, when machines rusted in the silent shop and the factory chimney was smokeless; when the western farmer sold his corn if he was fortunate enough to find a purchaser for eight cents a bushel, or burned it for fuel; when labor went starving through a land of plenty, vainly begging a brother of the earth to give it leave to toil; when our revenue was insufficient for the expenses of the Government in a time of peace, and when the United States was unable to borrow a few paltry millions at twelve per cent. interest. England would hold us in vassalage worse than that in which George the Third held our fathers, and Bunker Hill would be avenged!

WHAT A UNION SOLDIER THINKS ABOUT IT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1880.

MY OLD COMRADE: . . . The rebs are rabid now, I tell you. At the big Democratic parade last month, I saw Fitz Hugh Lee at the head of a band of the old Virginia Black Horse Cavalry (Turner Ashby's command at first Bull Run) ride down Pennsylvania Avenue, the band playing "Bonnie Blue Flag," and "My Maryland," the air was full of fireworks, and the whole avenue roaring from end to end with the shouts of the excited people. No loyal man could get such an ovation here. On Indiana evenue, a rebel flag hung undisturbed for hours, from the window of a prominent rebel. I have seen in political gatherings here in Washington, the names of Lincoln, Grant, and our greatest men received in silence, and those of Stonewall Jackson and Lee greeted with mad yells of delight. I have talked with Southern men from Mississippi and South Carolina, who tell me that they had to leave home, that they could not live, much less vote, as loyal Republicans, in their homes, though born and reared there, and veteran rebel soldiers. Hadn't we better lick 'em again? D—— 'em! they need it.—*From a letter written to J. W. Neighbor, editor of The Home Mail, by a Union veteran now holding a Government position in Washington.*

ASSETS OF A BANKRUPT CONCERN.

A receiver in bankruptcy will have to be appointed for the Democratic party after the 2d of November next. In making up his inventory he will find the estate to consist chiefly of the following sorry array of assets:

Item.—One "Solid South," very much battered, and a large part of the stuffin' kicked out of it.

Item.—One "Tariff for Revenue only," very rotten; will have to be handled with care. Covered by a mortgage to British manufacturers for more than its full value.

Item.—One "Beltzhoover," a cat from the rump of a Pennsylvania calf, well roasted, with *Tribune* sauce. [This item is already in a state of decomposition, and the purchaser will be required to move it from premises immediately.]

Item.—One "Wade Hampton Speech," delivered at Staunton, Va., with patent insides intended for exclusive use in the South. Copious analytical notes, together with a careful digest of insides and outsides, by the *Tribune*, accompany this item.

Item.—A large lot, in assorted sizes, (including many unbroken cases,) of "329's." Made of mud. Some of the most highly educated Democrats in the party will explain when and where to use these beautiful symbols.

Item.—Seven (7) "mules," (cost $250,000); branded on the cheek with the letter "B," ears and tails cropped close. These mules got away recently and are roaming around loose somewhere in Indiana. Will be sold at buyers' risk of recovery and heels.

Item.—Nine (9) "Rebel Flags," warranted genuine; served through the rebellion and are peculiarly dear and sacred to the Democratic heart. Unions down at present.

Item.—One "Bar'l"—head busted in, contents gone, hoops demoralized and staves dejected. Chiefly valuable as *Memora Bil.*

Item.—An indefinite number of "Floppers." To be sold on foot, at large, at buyer's risk. No warranty of title. A bad lot.

Item.—One patent double-back-acting Major-General and Presidential letter-writer, warranted to write anything and everything on sight. Particularly good at writing the doom of the Democratic party. Diseased with a "local issue." Is expected to get well.

To any fresh party wishing to go into the business of office-hunting for the sake of the spoils, four years hence, this property offers extraordinary inducements, and will be closed out at an immense sacrifice, as its present owners are about to retire permanently.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORKINGMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA,

look at the table below, showing the difference between wages in England and Pennsylvania. England is the great center of free trade and underpaid labor; the United States the champion of protection and the home of a prosperous people. These figures are compiled from the official record. (See the "State of Labor" in Europe for proof.) These statistics only cover a few of the trades and occupations, but the same difference applies to all callings. While wages are lower in Europe than in the United States, the necessities of life, such as flour, sugar, coffee, meat, tobacco, etc., are higher. Read! Think!! Act!!!

WAGES.

Comparative statement of wages in England and Pennsylvania.

General Trades.

	England Per week.	Penna. Per week.
Bakers	$6 50	$9 00 to $12 00
Blacksmiths	7 04	9 00 to 12 00
Bricklayers	7 58	10 00 to 15 00
Cabinetmakers	7 70	10 00 to 15 00
Carpenters	7 33	9 00 to 12 00
Painters	7 25	9 00 to 12 00
Plasterers	7 68	12 00 to 15 00
Plumbers	7 13	9 00 to 15 00
Printers' men	7 52	8 00 to 12 00
Shoemakers	7 35	10 00 to 12 00
Tailors	5 00	9 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths	6 00	9 00 to 12 00
Laborers	4 50	6 00 to 7 50

Molders, Machinists and Boiler Makers.

	England Per week.	Penna. Per week.
Iron molders	$8 02	$12 78
Machinists, best	7 71	13 24
Boiler makers	8 07	11 62
Riveters	6 09	11 62
Holders-on	4 87	7 50
Flangers	7 57	11 62
Helpers	5 73	7 50
Blacksmiths	7 05	11 88
Helpers	5 00	7 50
Pattern makers	7 83	13 10
Laborers	4 58	6 00

Rolling Mills.

	England	Penna.
Puddlers	$8 47	$21 00
Underhands (helpers)	4 35	10 50
Heaters	12 10	27 00
Rollers	12 10	30 00
Rollers' assistants	6 05	18 00
General laborers	3 87	6 90

About the same differences exist in all rolling mills and blast furnace work.

Railway Employes.

	England	Penna.
Passenger engineers	$9 72	$25 00
Freight engineers	8 10	20 00
Passenger firemen	5 40	14 00
Freight firemen	4 92	14 00
Mechanics	6 60	12 00
Laborers	4 30	6 60

Glass Blowers.

	England per month.	Penna. per month.
Blowers	$60 50	$115 00
Assistants	35 50	70 00
Shearers	22 00	55 00
Flatteners	25 00	90 00
Cutters	22 00	110 00
Packers	20 00	60 00
Ordinary workmen	19 00	35 00

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore American.]

THE REBEL FLAG FLOATS FOR A "RESTORATION" IN GEORGETOWN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—During the late war Georgetown, then a corporate city separated from Washington by Rock Creek, was noted for the sympathy its citizens felt and expressed for the Confederate cause. Situated on the borders of Maryland, connected with Virginia by the Aqueduct and China bridges, it naturally imbibed all the sectional feelings of those rebellious States. Singular as it may appear, and in spite of the protestations of the Democrats that the South is truly reconciled, this old feeling of antagonism and hate for the Union and sympathy for the lost cause has not died out. It is manifest to-day. At the head of Prospect street, immediately back of Mrs. Southworth's cottage, there flies at this writing from a flagstaff a Confederate banner—the same stars and bars which once floated at the front of rebel hosts. The situation of the treacherous ensign is appropriate. Within a hundred yards of where it flaunts itself to the breeze there was held a few nights ago a Democratic meeting, where all the ragamuffin element from the canal, from the Water street slums of the town, with the unreconstructed Confederates of Virginia, who came over for the purpose, hurrahed loudly for Hancock. The attention of your correspondent was called to the flag by a former Union soldier, now employed in one of the departments here. His anger was naturally aroused at the presence of the "dirty rag," as he called it, and he has resolved—as will every man who fought and bled to have his country—to redouble his efforts to keep from power the party of the Solid South.

The reason the men who have gone over from the Republican party to the Democrats are called "floppers" is because they always act like fish out of water.

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JESSE G. THOMAS, Editor.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

STATE.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY GREEN, of Northampton county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair county.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WILLIAM GODSHALK, Bucks County.

COUNTY.

TREASURER
CHARLES A. CUFFEL, Doylestown.

ASSEMBLY
(First District),
EDWARD DREHER, Durham Township.
(Second District),
WILLIAM S. MAJOR, Tinicum Township.
(Third District),
WILLIAM B. WORTHINGTON, Buckingham Township.
(Fourth District),
WILLIAM WISE, Falls Township.

JURORS
WILLIAM C. MCKEEN, Bristol Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
ISAIAH MICHENER, Buckingham Township

SURVEYOR
CHARLES MYERS, Springfield.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket,"—Wade Hampton, at the meeting in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS.

There are many voters in the Democratic party to-day who in reality should be acting with the Republicans and working for the principles upon which their party is based. They are Republicans at heart. They believe in the doctrines promulgated in the Republican platform, they disavow the dogmas and tendencies of the Democratic organization, and yet year after year they go to the polls with Democratic ballots in their hands and vote in favor of the very principles which personally they abhor.

The trouble with these citizens is that they do not fully realize that they are Republicans. They know they are dissatisfied with the workings of the Democratic leaders. They feel that they are not in accord with the spirit that pervades Democracy, but they have not yet learned that their ideal of what good government should be is more nearly arrived at if the cardinal principles of the Republican party are fully carried into effect than in any other organization. It is this failure on their part to determine minutely the different tenets of the two great political organizations of the country that prevents them from breaking the ties by which they are held in their false positions.

Any resident of Pennsylvania, or of any other State in the Union, who does not wish the North ruled by a Southern aristocracy, who is opposed to the North being burdened with a system of onerous taxation for the payment of pensions to Southern rebels and large sums to Southern traitors for the value of 4,000,000 of slaves set free, and for their property destroyed during the war, is a Republican. Those men in the Democratic ranks who believe that the people of the North should be thus taxed should stick to their party and vote the Democratic ticket. All others are Republicans, and ought not hesitate a moment about casting their vote and influence in favor of the Republican party.

Every man who is in favor of the continued prosperity of the whole country is a Republican at heart. This is a broad assertion, but it is nevertheless true. The Democratic party relies on disaster and failure and want for success. If the times were pinching, if the crops were poor, if the factories were closed and workmen unemployed, does any one doubt but that this state of things would be a perfect God-send to the Democratic party. How its leaders would harp about the condition of affairs! How they would ring the changes throughout the length and breadth of the land! With what avidity would they lay bare the wretched condition of the country and seek to strengthen their power by holding up to the gaze of the world the paralyzed state of the nation. Desolation and Ruin, Woe and Disaster, are the auxilliaries upon which the Democracy depend for success. And, to-day, because the country is prosperous, because its people are happy and contented, they have no rallying cry, and are fighting without hope of victory.

There are many people who will vote the Democratic ticket next Tuesday. They will vote it because they did so before, because they always have voted it. They will vote it without reflection or deliberation. But there will be some, and we indulge in the hope that there may be many, who, throwing aside all party prejudices, will analyze the spirit and tendencies of their own and the Republican party as well, and, sitting in judgment with unbiased mind, decide for themselves to which organization should be given the control of the government for the next four years.

—The difference between prosperity and hard times, between business activity and dulness, between general welfare and general stagnation, is just the difference between a vote for General Garfield and a vote for General Hancock.

—The Solid South is cemented by terror, the Solid North by intelligence.

LOWER AND LOWER.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

It seemed long ago as if the Democratic party had sunk to the lowest possible depths of degradation and disgrace. But its capability in that direction is without limit. No matter how low it sinks, it still plunges lower and lower in the black pit of infamy. It is now advertising itself extensively as a forger. Its last great feat is a forge y. Its last card is a forged letter. And everybody knows that it is a base and stupid forgery. But the leaders of Democratic party, who have always been in the habit of insulting the American people, and offending their common sense and self-respect, act upon the supposition that every man must necessarily be a fool or an ignoramus. When a party struggles with dire distress until it is driven to desperation, and when it flounders in the whirlpool of desperation until it becomes absolutely crazy, it must indeed be on its last legs.

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

If you wish to be happy and merry after the second day of November, vote the whole Republican ticket.

If you wish to rejoice with those who will rejoice, and participate in the jubilant acclamations that will follow the great uprising of the North, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to be on the right side, on the side of law, loyalty, justice and equal rights, on the side which declares that those who saved the government, and not those who attempted to destroy it, shall manage its great affairs, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to help bury the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought in trying to destroy the Nation, deeper than the graves in which Lee and Jackson harmlessly sleep, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to rebuke the insolent and intolerant rebel spirit, and force the audacious rebel flag back to their dark hiding-places, there to moulder and to rot, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to avert a great risk and escape a great danger by keeping the financial interests of the country free from disturbance and jeopardy, and the business interests of the country on a firm, broad and permanent foundation, safe and secure, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to preserve, unchecked and unbroken, the good cheer of good times—if you wish to guard American industry and American labor against evils and enemies that lie in ambush within and without—if you wish to promote your own welfare, protect your own work and wages, and keep the swelling tide of prosperity up to high-water mark, vote the Republican ticket.

If you wish to maintain the honor, the dignity, the stability, and the sovereignty of this great Nation, and perpetuate the fundamental principles of free institutions in a government established for the protection of all the rights and all the liberties of all the people, vote the Republican ticket.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE EATON BILL.

A great parade is being made just now of the fact that hundreds of manufacturers petitioned Congress last winter to pass the Eaton bill for the appointment of a Commission to revise the tariff, but none of the editors or orators who dwell on this subject tell their readers or hearers that the manufacturers were induced to support the Eaton bill because of their dread that, if it did not become a law, the present Congress would undermine our Protective policy and break in pieces our present tariff by piecemeal legislation. Every reader of the newspapers will remember with what an avalanche of bills for the repeal of duties the last session of Congress opened. Emboldened by the success which at the previous session had attended the effort to repeal the duty on quinine, the Free Traders of the House last winter determined that they would reduce or repeal other duties. So they proposed to make salt free, and paper free, and books free to almost obliterate the duty on steel rails, to reduce the duties on iron and steel generally, to cut down the duty on wool and woollen goods, and to embarrass and cripple by unfriendly legislation the producers of many other domestic products. Manufacturers were called to Washington week after week to resist these assaults. Newspapers friendly to Protection and anxious to continue the existing prosperity thundered against them. The Salt bill was defeated in the House, and the Steel Rail bill in committee, but both by exceedingly small majorities. While these and other unfriendly propositions were pending, Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, yielding to the advice of a prominent iron manufacturer, introduced in December, his now celebrated bill providing for the appointment of a tariff commission. A large number of the manufacturers of the country at once saw in this bill a chance of relief from the threatened destruction of the present tariff by a Democratic Congress, and they petitioned for its passage, and through their efforts it passed the Senate June 3d, after six months' delay. It was not even considered by the House, which adjourned June 16th. It did not pass the Senate unanimously, as has been frequently stated by the individual who edits the "Independent" newspaper called the Philadelphia *Times*, but by a vote of 31 ayes to 15 nays, 30 Senators being absent or not voting. Of the the affirmative votes, 15 were Republican and 16 were Democrats, and of the 15 negative votes, *all were Democrats*. No Republican voted against this bill. Let us have only the truth, and we will meet you every time in fair argument, Messrs. Democrats.

—Be particular, careful to vote a straight Republican legislative ticket. A vote for Symington Phillips out of personal considerations might endanger the United States Senatorship. Do your duty *first* as a matter of supreme principle, and remember that, while it might be a pleasure to vote for Mr. Phillips were he on the right side, you cannot afford to trust the crowd in which he trains, and by which he is controlled.

HANCOCK AND THE TARIFF.

The GAZETTE has all along insisted that one of, if not the most vital issue of the canvass, was the necessity for the continuance of the Protective Tariff upon National statutes. We have continually pointed out the radical difference between the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties, as proclaimed in the present canvass, and declared that the system of protection to American labor, as promulgated by the Republicans, was such an one as would keep the wheels of industry in motion, and so benefit every class of our country, mechanic, laborer, farmer and business man, while the Tariff for Revenue *only*, as declared by the Democracy, was a system which would stop the mills and furnaces, cheapen the price of labor, and bring derangement and distress upon all the business interests of the land. The history of previous tariffs for revenue only, under Democratic rule, is so fruitful in its teachings, as to leave no doubt on this point.

It appears that this idea has spread with the spread of our manufactures, until hardly a northern State, and indeed some few Southern ones, are permeated with a strong feeling against a revenue tariff, and this expression found such decided vent in Indiana as to completely terrify the Democratic leaders, including their candidate for the Presidency. At the commencement of the campaign Gen. Hancock wrote his letter of acceptance of the nomination, and Pennsylvania and other industrial States read in vain for any expression that would favor the manufacturers and workingmen, but instead —"the principles enunciated are those I have cherished in the past, and will endeavor to maintain in the future." It was natural to then look in the platform for an expression in favor of the maintainance of American labor. Not one word could there be found, but on the question of the tariff, through which the workingman hopes to obtain remunerative wages for his labor, we found—"we favor a tariff for revenue *only*" So Pennsylvanians at once concluded that the Democracy and Hancock were *not* in favor of American industry, and made up their minds to give 20,000 majority against their candidate and party.

But as the campaign waxed warmer, it became painfully evident to the leaders that Democratic workingmen were going over in scores and joining Garfield clubs, not only in Pennsylvania, but in the Western and Eastern States, and one editor of a local paper, where the silk industry thrives under our protective tariff, sent a reporter to Hancock to say that, as he had not been outspoken with regard to protection, it was necessary for him to say something that would check the exodus of Democratic workingmen from their party, or he was fearful that New Jersey would be lost for Hancock. Feeling that a declaration of some sort was needed to mollify the Paterson workmen, he unbosomed himself to the reporter, in such a manner, while affecting to treat it as a matter of no consequence, really convicted himself of the most inexcusable ignorance. He declared that the tariff was a local issue with which "the general government seldom cares to interfere." This declaration from the soldier statesman set the whole country in a roar of laughter, and provoked the contempt of the industrial classes. And Pennsylvania resolved to give 30,000 majority against him.

All this happened before the Indiana election. As soon as the result was known, U. S. Senator Randolph began to feel the earthquake, and tremble for the impending doom of the New Jersey Democrats. His seat at the best of times was less secure than McDonald's, of Indiana. This thing must be stopped; so he writes a letter to Gen. Hancock, to "please write a letter in favor of protecting American industry, or New Jersey is lost to you, and the United States Senate to me." And Gen. Hancock complies, for the General likes to write letters—with his third position on the tariff "I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries, and keeping Americans from competition with the underpaid labor of Europe." As he began three months ago by accepting the platform of the Democratic party, he now has got far enough to denounce it, and place himself squarely with the Republicans! One of the surprises of the campaign yet will be to see Hancock resign his candidacy, and come out and vote for Garfield and Arthur. He must do so, if he is honest. But *is* he honest? Pennsylvania thinks not, and so will give Garfield and Arthur 50,000 majority.

KEEP THE POT BOILING.

There is an intimate relation between a vote for Hancock and an impoverished purse. It is like sowing the seeds of weeds instead of wheat and corn. "A tariff for revenue only" is simply another way of saying "let us have hard times." It is equivalent to a declaration in favor of less labor and lower wages. It strikes at the industries of the people. It aims a blow at the existing prosperity. The result of such a blow would first be felt by the laboring man as affecting his work and his wages. "A tariff for revenue only" will make it harder to win bread. The Republican party declares for a tariff that will discriminate in favor of American labor. This means plenty to eat and plenty to wear—plenty to do and plenty of pay. It means plenty in all directions. It means no change from good to bad, from bad to worse. The common sense of every workingman should be his guide in determining his vote. He cannot look at the tariff question clearly and weigh it in all its bearings, without seeing how it affects his interests. No man, especially no laboring man, ought to vote for a tariff that will sow the seeds of hard times. We do not want prosperity destroyed. We do not want business paralyzed. We do not want a change for the sake of change when it would involve a great risk. Vote for continued prosperity. Vote for protecting American labor. Vote for keeping all the wheels going and all the furnaces hot. Vote to keep the pot boiling; vote according to common sense.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Its Record and its Aims.

After the dissolution of the old parties in 1824, the presidential campaign of that year found the politics of the country in such disorganized shape that, with four candidates in the field, the popular election failed to elect, and John Quincy Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives. From among the adherents of the several unsuccessful candidates, arose an element of dissatisfaction, which soon crystalized itself into an organized attempt to break down the administration by adverse legislation, and this was the beginning of the Democratic party. Its first act in Congress was to unite with the South in opposing the acceptance of an invitation from the States of South America to meet them in convention at Panama, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the monarchical States of Europe from obtaining a foothold on this continent. The new party opposed it in debate, and voted solidly with the South against it for the only reason that, in releasing Cuba from the grip of Spain it might result in the abolition of slavery, and the establishment of a black republic on the island, which would endanger the sacred institution in this country. Whereby the young Democratic party proclaimed itself the defender and protector of American slavery, the most inhuman and anti-Christian product of savage barbarism the world ever knew.

The South was already on record against the principle of protection to home industries by its opposition to the bill of 1823, and the law of 1824, and by memorials to Congress from some of their State legislatures, declaring it to be a device to enrich a few men in the North by plundering the South, and which position was reaffirmed in the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy by the following:

"Nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid *to promote or foster any branch of industry.*"

A supplementary act to the law of 1824 was before the Congress of 1828, particularly for the purpose of providing means to enforce its provisions, in which it had been found deficient, and the Democratic party having allied itself to the South on the slavery question, now united with it on voting solidly, except three or four representatives from Pennsylvania and other industrial States, against the tariff.

We have now the new so-called Democratic party, full fledged and ready for action, organized by and composed of a class of men now popularly termed soreheads; organized for the acknowledged purpose of obtaining possession of the offices by embarrassing the then existing administration with factious opposition in Congress, with its two cardinal points—the maintenance of slavery, and the destruction of the manufacturing interests of the North. That was more than half a century ago, and yet how like the Democratic party of to-day, clamoring for the spoils of office, unceasing in their efforts to break down the administration of the laws by adverse legislation, proclaiming in their party platform, A tariff for *Revenue* only, and conducting a campaign upon the methods of savage warfare that could only be produced by their pet foster child, the institution of slavery.

If any body, or organization of men, was ever entitled to credit for consistancy, certainly the Democratic party is, for though it has lived to the advanced age of fifty-five years, every act of its life has been in perfect harmony with the line of policy marked out at the beginning, and while it may have done some good things, it has done a great many very bad ones. It is only now on the eve of eternal dissolution, not in repentance; but in the very desperation of *their* souls, as the yawning chasm of dark void opens before them, they hug to their political bosoms the very *outcasts* from the race of their national victims, and employ men from whom they have crushed every spark of manhood to defend them from their impending judgment, in the hope to procure a further lease of their life. They cry aloud, we did not do it; and if we did, we did not mean to do it. Try us just once more, and we will show you that we are the embodiment of every heavenly virtue, that we will secure to you the blessings of civil and personal liberty, without distinction of class, color, sex or religion that we will foster and protect your industries, build up your educational establishments, and remove everything detrimental to your moral welfare and material prosperity. In short, we will convert this now unhappy land into a garden filled with luscious fruits, and laden with delicious perfumes, wherein all shall dwell mid peace and plenty, with naught to molest or make afraid. But, alas! it is too late. They have been tried and found wanting. By their fruits we have learned to know them.

Coming into the canvass with 138 votes furnished by the South, and only 47 necessary to be procured by the North, if they should be successful in the contest, is it not reasonable to suppose that the South will demand the right to dictate the policy of the government, as they always have done when the party was in power. There cannot be a question that, with the traditional policy of the party in favor of free trade, and the spirit of revenge and hatred in the South, they will make a determined effort to destroy the interests of the North, and even though they should not succeed, the very uncertainty caused thereby, will have the effect for a term of years to overturn and unsettle all business and individual enterprise, the result of which it is easy to foresee. But a still greater, because more enduring peril is in the blow aimed at the Republican government, by the destruction of the freedom of speech and purity of the ballot. In fourteen States now, by the use of the bludgeon and the shot gun, in the hands of hordes of armed ruffians, mounted and disguised, the entire suppression of both the right of speech and the ballot has been accomplished, and emboldened by the election of their standard bearer to the executive chair, giving them, with the present Congress, the entire control of the government, they would make a desperate effort to retain it by the introduction into the North of the same methods of intimidation and murder by which they have conquered the solid South. It is the only warfare they are familiar with or know anything of. Reared under the institution of slavery, which it was their life's work to defend, and which admitted of no argument in its behalf, they had no other resource but the pistol and bowie knife, which became their constant companions. Their only labor, that of the slaves, necessarily degraded, they grew to regard all labor as degrading, and the man who guides the plow as equal only to the ass that draws it. Indeed, there are instances on record where the chivalric slave master has yoked the slave women by the side of the ox. And not only do they so despise the manual laborer, but the merchant and the manufacturer, whose brain directs the commercial or industrial enterprise as well, until so have they become inflated with their own arrogance, that they fondly believe that we of the North are born to be subjects, and they to rule.

This is their creed and their gospel, and they mean to enforce it, and to enforce it by the only influence they can command—that of ruffianism. They meant to try it in Indiana, but were forestalled. Let them succeed in the coming contest, and they will find plenty of allies throughout the north. The Rebel flag hoisted in the many Democratic processions North prove it. Fort Wayne, Indiana, Elwood, in the same county, Circleville, Ohio, Easton, Pa., all bear testimony to it. It is true that these may have been raised by men lacking discretion, and that the majority of Democrats would not have approved such demonstrations, but what of Oxford, Chester Co. Pa., where there were three separate Rebel flags floated to the breeze from early in the afternoon until late in the evening, and though there was no national emblem among them, they were loudly cheered by the Democratic procession as it passed. Men who are ready to cheer the Rebel flag are ready to go to other lengths in behalf of those whom it represents. The man who will write a letter threatening to burn a mill, will fire a shot to destroy a ballot.

If we want this state of things to exist in the North, if we want idleness, ignorance, riot and ruffianism, vote the Democratic ticket. It is the one last great struggle of a party destined to die, by giving it our vote this time we may prolong its miserable existence, but in doing so we entail upon the North a conflict, the extent of which cannot be forseen.

The following extract is from a letter written by George Pendleton, of Shubuta, Miss., to the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and published in last week's issue of this paper

We of the south have been ground to powder, as it were, and now the time is close at hand when we propose to do a little grinding ourselves, and when we commence the north will be our grist, and don't you forget it. We don't care what Hancock says about vetoing legislation looking to that end, we intend to elect him all the same, and then we dare him to refuse our bidding. We would soon rid the country of him for his country's good, too, with a full assurance that our rights would be cared for in the hands of that noble and glorious patriot and friend of the south, William H. English, our candidate for vice president. You, Mr. Editor, if you are not dead, a circumstance that ought to have befel you and all your ilk a quarter of a century ago, will soon have your turn at the wheel, and then perhaps you will be brought to your senses, if you have any, and be made to realize what hardship is. That time is as sure to come as fate itself, and it is not far distant either, and then the south, the glorious south, will rejoice and praise God forever more, and what are you going to do about it.

Respectfully, etc.,
GEORGE PENDLETON.

And the following is from Judge Beekman, of Freehold, N. J., a life-long Democrat, and at present a State Senator

"Now I have no hostility to the South. But I view with alarm this conspiracy to hand the country over to the control of the desperate leaders of that section. As a Northern man, I am accustomed to civil and religious liberty, and when the collision comes between these two types of civilization—that of the North with free thought and speech, reverence for law, prudence, thrift and business enterprise, and that of the South with its mediæval notions, contempt for legal restraint, disregard for human life, class distinctions, thriftlessness and sloth—I go with the North. I will enter into no alliance which places the Government under the domination of Southern ideas, and makes John Kelly the foremost man of his party at the North. The election of Hancock would not only paralyze all business enterprise by substituting for a stable policy to which business has adjusted itself an uncertainty. This apprehension might be allayed in time by judicious legislation and administration. But such legislation and administration would be impossible under the threatened rule of the Solid South and Tammany. The fundamental ideas of these leaders are essentially vicious and the triumph of the confederacy would be fraught with danger to our liberties."

Thus it is that what little respectability had remained with the democracy is now compelled to abandon it.

Now as to our local candidate for the Legislature. We are asked to forget partizanship and to vote for one of our own citizens, simply because he is a fellow-citizen. We are told that he is a very nice man, a friend to the poor man, that he will be so lonelessly in the minority that he can do no harm, and much other such stuff unworthy one moment's consideration, and that should not enter into the influences that direct an intelligent man's ballot. A voice in the government under which one lives, in other words, a free ballot, is the greatest privilege accorded to man; but a free ballot does not mean the right to vote as one may choose, but only as he believes to be for the best interest of the whole people. We have no more right, for personal reasons, to vote an incompetent or improper man into office, than we have to knowingly entrust the interests of another with which one may be charged in the hands of a thief.

We all know Mr. Symington Phillips to be a pleasant neighbor and agreeable fellow-citizen, and we all have the kindest feelings toward him, but will he properly represent us in the Legislature? He will certainly vote for a Democratic U. S. Senator, thereby helping to throw the government into the hands of the South. He will not originate, or present to the body of which he is a member, any bill of any kind to benefit the State, the county, or the borough. He will not boldly stand up and advocate or oppose upon its merits, any measure of any character that may be before the body for action. On measures of State or general interest he will simply vote with his party. While under the present State Constitution all legislation must be for the whole State and not for any one section alone, yet it is possible that the growth of our borough may make it desirable to procure some such legislation. In such case can we go to Mr. Phillips, as our representative, to ask for it? If we did, he would not serve us. He acknowledges no obligation except to what he terms his constituents, by which he means the Democratic party of Bristol.

It is needless to say that the men who control that party are unalterably opposed to anything that would contribute to the improvement or the prosperity of the town. We have not forgotten that upon one occasion, when a bill was presented to the Legislature by a member from the Western part of the State, providing for the sewerage of boroughs and towns, Mr. Phillips, supposing it to be from Bristol, promptly telegraphed his friends here of the fact, in order that they might take measures to defeat it. And so it would be with any bill originating from and calculated to benefit this place: the committee to whom it is referred would ask his wishes in the matter, and his influence and that of his political friends here would be directed against it, and in reply to your just reproof and indignation, he would simply say, as heretofore, "I couldn't help it."

If it were true that he could do no harm, which it is apparent is not the case, his election would deprive us of the services of one who might do some good, of one to whom we could go for the promotion of our interests, and who would at least give his general support to measures of public welfare.

As citizens of a republican government, the success of which depends upon bringing to its support the highest intelligence, the purest motives, and the most fearless independence of action, it is our duty to select for office the man who embodies the largest degree of these qualifications, and we have no right, from personal or other considerations, to vote for any other.

—The bold forgery in the shape of a letter charged to have been written by General Garfield in January last, while Congress was sitting, appeared a few days ago in a disreputable paper in New York called *Truth*, in which General Garfield is made to declare himself favorable to unlimited emigration of Chinese into this country. The letter is addressed to a person named H. L. Morey, a member of the Employers' Union of Lynn, Mass. General Garfield not only at once pronounced over his own signature the letter to be an out-and-out forgery, but no such man as Morey is ever known to have lived in Lynn, and the Post Office Department at Washington says that the stamp used on the envelope enclosing the letter is a forgery. But not satisfied with proving the letter a forgery, the Republican managers in New York have discovered the forger, and yesterday had him arrested. His name is Kenward Philp, a writer for *Truth*. He was placed under $5,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

—The Philadelphia *North American* contains the following local market item

"General farm produce is reported as scarce. This has compelled the Philadelphia commission merchants to send out runners to scour the country. New York is steadily encroaching upon the sources of this city's supply, which has the tendency to directly influence prices, while Western produce don't reach us any more, for the reason that the local consumption has so largely increased as to require it all."

The reason why "Western produce don't reach us any more," is that the demand made by the workmen engaged in Western manufactures is now sufficient to absorb the surplus of the farmer's dairy and market garden and orchard, and the surplus of his calves, sheep, poultry, etc., which formerly had to find a market in the East or go unsold. Of course, the Western farmer will now seek the first opportunity to vote against the Protective policy which has built up Western manufactures and given him a profitable home market!

—Democratic papers are very busy presenting emasculated extracts from General Garfield's great tariff speech in Congress, April 1st, 1870, but here is an extract from the same speech, which they are very careful to omit "It is undeniable that the principle of Protection has always been recognized and adopted in some form or other by all nations and is to-day to a greater or less extent the policy of every civilized government."

—The mechanics, the factory-men, the business men, the intelligent laborers, all who are interested in the prosperity of the country, all who are active in keeping up the busy hum of industry, are eager to get a whack at the Democratic "tariff for revenue" plank, on which General Local Tariff Hancock proudly stands.

—We have entered upon the home stretch of the campaign, and now is the time to put on a spurt. Between this and next Tuesday let every Republican make it his business to do all he can to strengthen the ranks of the party to which he belongs.

—The Paterson reporter who drew Hancock out on the Tariff, is out in a confession that he did not know what he was talking about when he questioned the "Superb." All right, old fellow, neither did Hancock.

—Every Republican should realize that one vote may decide the political complexion of the next legislature. One Republican vote next Tuesday may elect a Republican United States Senator.

DESERVES DEFEAT.

The best campaign document to be seen nowadays is the complacent ray of hope and contentment that illumines the faces of the Republicans, in contradistinction to the dismal, forlorn, sullen, and woe-begone visages of the Democrats. That sign of coming triumph cannot be dislodged by Democratic tricks. Fresh Democratic lies do not disturb it. The latest Democratic forgery does not quench its light. All the Democratic slanders are powerless to unsettle its repose. Tricks, lies, slanders and forgeries. These are the conspicuous Democratic arguments. What can a party do but die that depends on such frail, vile things as these for its breath of life? Surely, it ought to die.

ENGLISH.

The next best thing to the election of Garfield will be the defeat of English. Think of the meanest man in American politics being placed within a step of the Presidential chair. Think how the election of such a man would belittle the dignity of the Nation. It would indeed be a calamity, a disgrace. Even now his name cannot be mentioned without causing all honorable Americans to tingle with shame, and to recoil as from the mention of some loathsome reptile. It seems as though all high-minded Democrats would secretly rejoice over the defeat of such an abominable candidate. This ought to go far towards reconciling them to a Republican triumph, and soothing their pangs and sorrows under the weight of party disaster. Not a tear will be shed when English is buried beneath the chilling avalanche of Garfield ballots.

DEFEND THE RIGHT—DEFEAT THE WRONG

If those principles were right for which the loyal armies of the Republic fought, they ought not to be treated as if they were wrong. If those principles were wrong for which Lee and Jackson and Davis fought, they ought not to be treated as if they were right. Let us declare by our votes that it was right to defend and perpetuate the government, and that the principles which underlie the amended Constitution are established on an everlasting foundation. Let us declare by our votes that the attempt to overthrow the government was a gigantic crime, and that those who organized this treasonable attempt shall not gain a controlling influence in political affairs. Defeat the Bourbons and the Rebels now, and it will be their final defeat.

CLASS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Q. What is the meaning of a vote for Hancock and English?

A. It means "a tariff for revenue only.

Q. And what does "a tariff for revenue only" mean?

A. It means hard times, a good deal of idleness, low wages, thin butter on your bread, and no new straw-hat next summer.

Q. What is the meaning of a vote for Garfield and Arthur?

A. It means a "tariff that will "discriminate in favor of American labor."

Q. And what do you understand by that?

A. Plenty of work and good pay, plenty to eat and plenty to wear, cheerful times and happy days, and a nice little pile of money saved up at the end of the year.

WHAT WALLACE IS WORKING FOR.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which is very apt to be correctly informed regarding State politics, states that at a Democratic conference in Harrisburg it was resolved to sacrifice Hancock for Wallace, in an attempt to secure the latter's election. To this end the local leaders in districts where there is a ghost of a chance for electing their candidate for the Legislature have been instructed to bend all their energies with that object in view. Wallace's occupation as a statesman is gone if he does not capture the Legislature, and he is getting nervous. On Thursday last he was in Harrisburg. His haggard appearance betokened the severe mental strain he has been subjected to during this campaign and his sullen and morose demeanor and conversation gave evidence that he has lost all hope in the pending struggle. He showed no interest whatever in the Democratic candidates except those for the Legislature.

Let every Republican keep this in mind and vote the solid Republican ticket. Every effort will be made to secure the Legislature for Wallace.

—Vote early. Vote everybody.

—Give the day to your country next Tuesday.

—Let there be no trading of votes next Tuesday.

—Thirty-eight states will vote for President.

—Next time the Democrats will nominate a man who can't write.

—Hancock will go on a regular Taro-if only allowed to be President.

—Republicans vote a straight ticket. Let there be no cutting in this important election.

—We can't trust *any* Democrat in times like these. Vote a STRAIGHT TICKET.

—The "Superb," the "Skinflint," and the "Solid South" will soon be consigned to oblivion.

—No rebel flag will be thrown to the breeze in honor of the election of Garfield and Arthur.

—One plank alone remains of the Democratic platform, "A lie well stuck to is better than the truth."

—A Republican victory will be to the great world of business what shower and sunshine are to the smiling fields in June.

—"It is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor."—*Garfield.*

Northern Ku-Klux Practicers Denounced

The following letter, which has been received by Messrs. C. W. & J. Peirce, shows the estimate placed upon the latest phase of Democracy as exhibited in Bristol. The letter explains itself

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1880.

MESSRS. C. W. & J. PEIRCE—*Dear and Friends*—I see by the *Tribune* of to-day that you are threatened by some of the "Ku-Klux" practices of the "Solid South."

I congratulate you upon being singled out by these infernal scoundrels. It is an honor. I am equally confident that you won't frighten "worth a cent," as the boys say. This is a good year to be a Republican, and just such scoundrelly acts as this in your case will add largely to the Republican vote, and help to bury deep the party that harbors in its bosom such vipers as have attacked you.

With my best wishes, I remain entirely yours,
J. G. BENNETT.

—W. H. Sowden addressed the Democrats of Bristol last night. The air was quite chilly, and nothing the speaker said was thrilling enough to warm his shivering audience into enthusiasm. He labored to prove the Democratic party the champions of protection, and Hancock its chief apostle, and went into ecstacies over Senator Eaton's bill for a revision of the tariff. The plank in National Democratic platform which says "a tariff for revenue only," was not alluded to, as it would have spoiled the pretty argument constructed with so much labor and so great a straining of the truth. Of course the latest and most characteristic campaign card of the Democracy, the forged Chinese letter was given an airing. It made no difference that the forgery is conceded even by Abram S. Hewitt, or that General Garfield has pronounced it a stupid forgery, the speaker considered it good enough to use until after election. He thus unconsciously illustrated the unprincipled villainy of the Democracy, which considers forgery and the circulation of a vile forgery legitimate, and believes no means to low too accomplish its ends.

THE SHOT-GUN POLICY AGAIN.

Wade Hampton is not the only South Carolinian whom Democrats ought to shut up. Mr. B. F. Perry, who was Provisional Governor of the State under Andrew Johnson, has written a letter to citizens of that State, which is printed in *The Greenville News*. Following is a fair specimen

Every true Democrat and every honorable man should rise up in the majesty of his strength and swear on the altar of his country and his God that this (Republican success) shall not be, let the consequences be what they may. The poor, miserable, unprincipled white man who tries to restore the Radical party to power in South Carolina should be socially ostracised, and not even spoken to on the streets. He should be treated as an enemy to his race. "Hostis humani generis." The colored man should be told that his leaders are making tools of him only to gratify their pitiable ambition and have a chance of stealing his hard earnings. He should be told, too, that if he will vote to place rogues and scoundrels in office and power, no honorable Democrat will employ him in any way. This should be resolved on and adhered to throughout the State—social ostracism for the white man and no employment for the colored man.

IRISH-AMERICANS.

The One Question in Which They are Most Interested.

The following letter from the president of the Society of United Irishmen needs no comment

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 29, 1880.

E. R. Kirk, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of September 28th, I have to say that in addressing me as a "leader of Irish public opinion in the United States," you "do me honor overmuch." I never have desired to be regarded as a leader among Irishmen, but to be counted among those who are ready to do, to dare, and to make sacrifices for Ireland, has been my privilege and my pride.

In politics I have, in the years gone by, acted with the Democratic party. My political opinions to-day do not conform on all questions to the views of either of the great political parties.

In my humble opinion there is only one question in this canvass in which Irishmen, as Irishmen, are interested. I refer to the conflict between the American policy of protection to home industry and the English policy of free trade.

For Congress my vote and influence every time shall be in favor of the Republican candidate, provided that as a man he is a proper person for the place. I believe that upon the question of tariff *vs.* free trade the Democratic party is the pro-English and anti-American party. England's policy of free trade has liberally assisted in destroying the industries and the consequent prosperity of my native island, and England's policy and England's agents and agencies are at work in this country to-day seeking to ruin the great industries of America and the American laboring classes. As an American citizen and as an Irishman, I am in favor of a strong, healthy tariff and stalwart tariff legislators, and as such I am opposed to the election of Democratic congressmen. In the expressive language of Dean Swift, I would "burn everything that comes from England but her coal;" and if my voice and my feelings could reach the 1,000,000 (sixteen hundred thousand) voters of my race in the United States, there would not be a free trader majority in the Congress of the United States.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN BRENNAN.

—Don't vote the Democratic ticket unless you are sick of the good times, and are spoiling to inherit an empty purse and an empty stomach in time to come.

—As the Democracy declare Providence has brought about all the good times, vote for Providence (which is Protection), by voting the Republican ticket.

—The Springfield, (Mass.) *Republican*, which is by no means a partisan paper, speaks the exact truth when it says that the Democratic managers are making it hard for a decent man to be a Democrat.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS

Is a pleasant, reliable medicine that never does any harm, and prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in perfect order, the bowels regular, and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and we have seen stacks of letters from thousands who have been saved and cured by it. See other column.—*Tribune.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette.

Thursday, October 28, 1880.

s. Entered at the Bristol Post Office as Second Class matter.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

PHILADELPHIA.—Arrives 7 00 and 8 30 A. M., and 5 00 and 8 20 P. M. Closes 6 00 and 10 00 A. M., 1 20 and 12 P. M.

NEW YORK.—Arrives 7 00 and 11 00 A. M., and 7 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 and 11 00 A. M., 2 10, 4 00 and 5 45 P. M.

WARMINSTER.—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

BRIDGEWATER, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE.—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.

TULLYTOWN.—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 6 45 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 12 00 and 4 00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE.—Arrives 10 00 A. M. Closes 11 00 A. M.

Mail for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Letters direct mail for New York City closes at 7 10

W B BAKER, P. M.

— Bring out the laggards. Let no vote be lost through lukewarmness.

— Arrangements have been made for the reception of election returns on next Tuesday night, at the Wigwam, for the accommodation of all Republicans who choose to be present.

— As the election returns will be received at the Republican headquarters, on Tuesday night, Republicans from the surrounding townships will find it a good place to bring the returns from their various districts.

— The Republicans of Beverly had a large parade on Tuesday evening. The Columbia took the Bristol and Burlington club down to help swell the number in line. About a thousand men turned out, and the city was ablaze with fireworks, and nearly every residence in Beverly and Edgewater seemed to be illuminated. Beverly must be a stronghold of Republicanism.

—The Garfield and Arthur Battalion participated in the great Republican parade in Burlington, N. J., last Saturday evening. It was the largest political demonstration ever witnessed in Burlington, and, judging by the enthusiasm of our neighbors across the river, they will have good news to send to the Republicans of the country when the polls close next Tuesday.

—Miss Anna N. Beck, of Philadelphia, who proposes to organize a choral class on next Saturday evening, in the lecture-room of the Baptist Church, is a graduate of Musicvale Seminary, Conn., and has been teaching vocal music very successfully for several years in Philadelphia. All persons interested are invited to be present at the church on Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

—Recognition services will be held in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church this (Thursday) evening, at half past seven o'clock. Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., is expected to preach. A number of other ministers will be present and take part in the service. The music of the occasion will be rendered by a quartette choir from Philadelphia. The public is most cordially invited to attend.

—Hon. C. N. Taylor addressed a large audience at the Wigwam last Friday evening. He reviewed the career of General Garfield and eulogized his character. The allusions he made to the local issues were very felicitous, and his remarks were received with laughter and applause. His address was over two hours long, but it held the close attention of the audience to the end.

—John Rook, who lives near Yardleyville, visited his native land, Germany. On his arrival in Germany he went to a broker's office to exchange a part of his money for gold, and was naturally surprised when the broker told him United States notes were at a premium, and paid him $ 2.50 in gold for $50 in United States currency. This is the kind of money Democracy wishes to destroy. They want to overturn the present admirable system, and give to the people the old *Wild Cat* paper money that was always at a discount.

—The Bristol Institute met on Tuesday evening. The programme was as follows: Piano duett, Mrs. Stuckert and Miss Londerbough, Essay, Special Series, No. 2, upon Florence, Mrs. A. E. M. Parker, read by Miss Parker; vocal solo, Miss Maggie Bache; reading, Frank P. Adams. Essay upon Flowers, Mrs. Edwin Wilson, read by Miss Hawke; vocal solo, Miss Maggie Laing; reading, Miss Bostwick; piano solo, Miss Hough, substitute for Miss Doron. Miss Bache was encored and favored the audience with another selection.

—Referring to the Eaton Tariff bill, William H. Sowden last evening tried to make capital by stating that the memorial asking for the passage of the bill was signed by Messrs. Nevegold, Scheide & Co. Why did not Mr. Sowden give the whole history of the Eaton bill? Why did he suppress the most important fact relating to it, which is that it was favored by manufacturers and others interested in the tariff because it was the less of two evils as the substitute for the Wood Free Trade bill, which only was defeated by Republican votes, and mainly through the efforts of James A. Garfield.

—Ex-Senator Conover, who is the Republican candidate for Governor in Florida, is quite well known in Bristol, where he has been a frequent visitor. He is making a vigorous canvass in Florida, and has thereby gained the hatred of the Democrats of his State, who, in common with Democrats North and South, cannot tolerate a difference of opinion. Senator Conover knows what it means to be a Republican in the South, as will be seen by the following dispatch from Tallahassee, Florida, which says: "A Republican mass meeting was held last Saturday at Moseley Hall, Madison County. For two hours a deliberate attempt was made by Democratic roughs to break up the meeting, which was addressed by ex-Senator S. B. Conover and William M. Ledwith, the Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. On the way from Moseley Hall to Madison, these gentlemen were attacked by a mob of Democrats, who were armed with pistols, knives and clubs, and would have been brutally treated, and perhaps murdered, if the colored people had not beaten them off."

A Perilous Voyage to Tullytown

The Bristol Democracy went to Tullytown, on Monday evening, and anticipating that a trip up Salt river will be inevitable next week, thought it would be well to get familiar with navigation, so they chartered a canal boat to take them up. There was some dispute as to who should be captain, but that was finally settled by a compromise, which permitted Philip Hulzell to swing the tiller and Jackson Hibbs to drive the mules. Thus arranged, the voyage was commenced, and for awhile everything progressed favorably, until two of the mules, named Ohio and Indiana, became fractious, and nearly kicked the driver overboard. The unruly animals were detached and allowed to go their own way, and the journey resumed with only three mules, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, to pull the boat. The helmsman then found it difficult to guide his craft, for it made too slow headway to steer easily, especially as the boat was in two divisions, the bow or head being inclined to wabble first toward the free trade bank and then toward the protection side of the canal, while the stern or tail kept hard against the free trade shore, and as if this was not enough to disturb the captain's peace of mind, the boat struck a snag, a mere local issue, which almost brought it to a standstill, and by the shock nearly pulled the mules overboard. The captain, crew and cargo then jumped ashore on the protection side, and united in an effort to get the boat right, but although the bow was easily moved, the stern stood firmly on the opposite side, imbedded in States Rights mud. Finding that the position of the boat could not be changed, a line was attached to the stern as well as the bow, and the mules started again, and thus, pulling the boat sidewise, straining it greatly, Tullytown was reached with all hands nearly exhausted, and the mules so unruly that it is thought they will be of no further use to the Democracy. The whole company then disembarked very much discouraged, and in such a bad humor that at the gathering of the faithful a resolution was adopted, condemning certain citizens of Bucks county for calling attention to the fact that there is a protection bank to the canal, and endeavoring to show those whose livelihood depends upon the canal traffic, that if the protection bank were swept away, the canal would be destroyed and its traffic vanish. This done, the bold sailor boys who had braved the dangers of the raging canal, fel their spirits revive, although their craft remained as unmanageable as ever. When they were ready to come home, the mules being of no use, the boat was slowly pushed back by the united force, who used a Chinese pole, forged at the shop of Barnum, the notorious shoer of mules. Just as Bristol was reached, the pole snapped in the middle, precipitating the whole crew overboard. How they got to their homes has not been ascertained but it is well known that the boat is being repaired to be ready for the voyage up Salt river, and that there is every reason to believe that the bow and stern will go in one direction.

—One of the most interesting and enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was held last Thursday evening, at the Wigwam. The speakers were Gen. J. Q. Lane and Gen. James A. Beaver. The former, although not a fluent speaker, gave some very strong reasons why the Republican party should succeed, and among other things, contrasted the difference in the price of labor in Great Britain and Europe and the United States. The contrast was not at all favorable to the countries governed by free trade ideas. Gen. Beaver's address was an eloquent appeal, fair, impartial, and free from personalities. It was well calculated to attract and hold the attention of all his listeners, whether they were of his political views or not. He paid a merited tribute to Gen. Hancock as a soldier, but from personal knowledge, as well as from his recent letters, he could not accept him as a statesman. He said that the issue before the country now is not a sectional one, but that it is a question of whether the majority shall rule. The South seceded because it claimed the right to rule itself—the right of the minority to govern itself against the wishes of the majority. That was the issue in 1861, but now it is vastly different. The question is not now whether the minority shall rule itself, but whether it shall rule the majority. The speaker gave an interesting analysis of the causes which produced different forms of society in the North and in the South, tracing them back to colonial times, when the South was colonized by the cavaliers, and the North by the Puritans and Quakers. The cavaliers were born aristocrats, and the embodiment of the doctrine that the many should contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the few. It was their belief in this that led to the enslavement of the negro. In the North the very foundation of government was the greatest good to the greatest number, and instead of a favored minority being allowed to dominate the right of the majority to rule was recognized. These conflicting social forces, the speaker said, have been at war ever since the formation of the government, and it is the vital question in this campaign which of these forces shall have dominance. The defeat of the Republican party would mean the success of the Southern idea, while victory for the Republicans would mean free speech, a fair ballot, and the right of the majority to rule, and until "every man in the country has the right to cast his ballot as he chooses, and have it counted as cast," the mission of the Republican party will not be ended.

—This evening the last grand rally of the campaign will be held at the Wigwam. There should be a large attendance. Every Republican in the borough should turn out. The speakers for the occasion will be General Joshua T. Owens, of Philadelphia, and Isaiah C. Wears, the great colored orator. As heretofore, seats will be reserved for the ladies.

—It was by General Garfield that the Wood low tariff bill was killed.

WHO TO VOTE FOR.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Owing to physical infirmities I am not able to go about and have intercourse with the people as I had in former years, but happening to be in Bristol a few weeks ago, was accosted by Mr. John Shade, a personal friend whom I respect very much, asking my opinion, "Which is the best man to vote for at the election for President?" I told Mr. Shade that I had been an independent voter for about thirty years, and belonged to none of the political parties, but invariably voted for the best men out of both parties, and just then I had not time to give my views concerning the merits of the respective candidates for President; but this communication is now especially addressed to John Shade, and all other shades of foreign Germans, who have made this country their home. Though I was born in Pennsylvania, yet I have nothing but German blood flowing in my veins, and of course feel partial towards the German people, whose emigration here has been such a great acquisition to this country by bringing "wealth and industry"—the two greatest levers to raise a country to the highest prosperity. Our German fellow citizens in general are the true friends of liberty and equality, and have been firm in supporting the great Union Republican party to save the papers of our free institutions from being torn into fragments by the Democratic State Rights secession party, which is now howling all over our land like hungry wolves. Thirsting for office and power and plunder, like they did four years ago, when they came within one of succeeding in their evil design of electing Tilden President, by browbeating the Republican voters at nearly every precinct in the South, by violence and the terror of the shot gun, by murdering peaceable voters, and every other conceivable plan to prevent a fair expression of public opinion at the polls, as for instance the people of Iowa had to poll 102,000 more votes to gain eleven electors than Georgia did to obtain the same number, which is proof positive that the Republican voters were driven from the polls, and not allowed to vote in Georgia. But our German fellow citizens need not now be told about the outrages committed by the Rebel Democratic party against the Government and the people of this country, because the history is still fresh in the recollection of everybody. I will give my views to friend Shade concerning the merits of the candidates running for President. I will vote for Garfield, but not because he is a Republican, but simply for the reason that he is eminently qualified to fill the office of President, and has a record of lofty patriotism which the truth cannot assail. I deprecate the election of Hancock, who is the candidate of the party that fired upon the American flag, and who was treacherous four years ago when the Electoral Commission squelched the greatest fraud that was ever attempted in this country, and Hancock would have joined others in proclaiming Tilden President, had there been any prospect of succeeding with the undertaking; but an overruling Providence vouchsafed to a free people the rightful ruler, in the person of President Hayes, under whose wise administration our country has regained its wonted prosperity, and will continue on to prosper, if the Democratic Free-Trade, State Rights-secession party is properly annihilated next month. But as the national issue has been so thoroughly discussed, I will leave Mr. Shade to his honest convictions of voting for the fittest man for President, and have something thing to say about our county candidates for office. Hitherto I have selected the best candidates from both parties, and voted for Chapman in preference to Smyser, voted for Ross, Roberts and Morrison for judges, and William Kinsey and Jesse Knight for senators, and many other Democrats in the past thirty-five years I have been voting in Bucks county, but this year I will not vote for Mr. Phillips, or any other man on the Democratic ticket, because there is to be elected a United States Senator, and we want Geo. Lear, or some other good Union man, instead of Wallace, so that our National Senate may be "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from Rebel rule. It is no time now to be partial to men, but we must stick to principles, and I hope the entire Democratic ticket may be defeated in Bucks county, and it surely will be, if the Republicans and Independents are not too sanguine of success, and consequently don't turn out to vote. But the blow hard Rebel Democracy still keep whistling up their courage in the face of inevitable defeat. New Jersey will go against them by 5,000 majority, Connecticut by 2,000, and New York by 20,000, and every other Northern State will vote for the glorious Union Republican party, which saved our government from destruction, and made free men of four millions of slaves, and fully endorsed the great truth in the Declaration of Independence, That all men are created equal and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

INDEPENDENT VOTER.

A WOMAN'S VIEWS ON HOUSE CLEANING.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—I think the GAZETTE should have had an essay on the important subject of house cleaning. It don't make any difference if one has read one in forty other papers, a wide awake paper like yours would of course have given us housewives the very best way of doing it. I am sure, if it were not for the papers, some of us would try to forget all about cleaning this lovely fall weather, that tempts us to pay up all these visits we owe to our friends. And then we want to get our ferns and autumn leaves to press, and our houseplants taken up, and so many interesting things that to have to sternly set our backs to all such, and get to scrubbing and whitewashing, is, to say the least, "too commonplace for anything!" But then one has to do it, so do it the easiest way—clean what you think necessary. Do not clean a room that has scarcely been used since your last cleaning, merely because your neighbor across the street is wondering whether you are going to take up your carpet or not this fall. I'll be bound she wouldn't do it; although *you* wouldn't stoop to watch *her* so closely, yet you casually noticed last spring that she did not take out her windows to wash, and goodness how streaky they did look. To be sure all houses need a general cleaning out, even the august House of Representatives, which needs the general cleaning out of Democrats. And I think by the signs of the times it will get it too. You see now I have got off on to politics. Well, does not my husband belong to a club, and haven't I had to wait up for him five nights out of six while he is attending a meeting, or marching in a parade, or effectually talking to some weak-kneed fellow who does not understand how "no tariff" is "no work," "no work" is "no bread!" What a pity so many of our working class should be so blind to their own interest as to vote with the Democrats. Do not some of them remember the poor times of Jimmy Buchanan? Imagine us dropping back to those times! I am afraid if times had not changed so much for the better, under Republican administration, we would not have had these cosy little homes of ours, they would not be so comfortably furnished, nor ourselves and children so well clothed. Let us all think over these things while we are cleaning house, and if we are tired we won't scold John for staying out so long, when we know he is doing a good work.

WORKING WOMAN.

—Letters at Bristol Post-office uncalled for October 27th, 1880:—

John R. Boyd, Charles Cole, Thomas Doyle, Edward Dugan, John L. Emerick, Maggie A. Gallagher, Maggie Gallagher (Bucklcy street), James Gibson, Mrs Susan Green, Wm Holt, Frank Hull, John Hurst, Mrs. H. N. Johnson, Chas Kemble, Mrs William Lynn, Mrs. Geo Luther, Harvey Morgan, Rose McKeauly, Mrs. Julia Monson, Louisa Morris, Mrs. Wm Neal, John C O'Neil, Jesse B Porter, Wm. Plumb, Frank Scull, Thomas C Stout, Walter Terry, Mary T. Wilson, David Walton, Ed West, Lewis R. Vandegrift.

☞ For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cramps in stomach, and colic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

Eighty-five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and about again, and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her enquiring neighbor," and that too when we had foolishly paid eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions, and after he had been given up by his physicians to die. Now my husband feels as well as ever, entirely cured by this excellent Tonic." And many a sick man might be well in a week if they would only try it.

☞ M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders will prevent diseases in horses. Every farmer should obtain a package, and see for themselves how quick it will improve their horses. For sale everywhere.

☞ M. B. Roberts' Embrocation is the oldest Liniment in the market, it does not blister, and has a reputation over all others.

☞ Music hath charms to soothe the savage. Sines' Syrup of Tar, Hoarhound, and Wild Cherry, &c., hath charms to soothe the worst case of cough, cold, croup, or whooping-cough. If you don't know of it already, it's time you did. 25 cents per bottle, for sale by all druggists.

☞ The constant dripping of water will wear the hardest stone, so the constant hacking cough will undermine the hardiest constitution. Avoid this fatal result by using Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound.

☞ Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound is pleasant to the taste, and most reliable remedy for coughs and colds. Give it a trial. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ How often do we hear the remark: O, he only took a slight cold at first, and he thought it would go as it came! He took nothing for it, and it fastened on his lungs, and now he is in the last stages of consumption. Prevention is better than cure. Sines' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoarhound cures coughs, colds, asthma, and lung affections. It has a reputation of over 40 years. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ M. B. Roberts' Horse Powders have been used with astounding results in the stables of Mr. Pierre Lorillard, so much so that the Englishmen have been ordering it in large quantities, since Parole, Wallenstein, and other American horses have won thousands of dollars for their owners.

☞ It is sad but true that many children have filled untimely graves, by the neglect of their mothers to have Sines' Syrup of Tar, Hoarhound and Wild Cherry on hand. Every thoughtful mother has a bottle this season of the year for immediate use.

☞ We were greatly amused some days since, by seeing one of our venerable citizens, who had been bowed down with Rheumatism, throw away his crutches and declare himself just as young as he used to be, and now he is recommending Roberts' Embrocation to every old lady in the town. Great liniment that.

☞ Ladies' Gum Coats, $1.75, Wood's.

☞ Elegant Pants, $1.00, $1.25, Wood's.

☞ Men and Boys' Shoes, $1.00, Wood's.

☞ Boys' Hats, 35 cts.; Men's, 37 and 50 cents, at Wood's.

☞ Complete Suit of Underwear, 50 cents, at Wood's.

☞ Men's Gum Coats, $2.25, Wood's.

MARRIED.

KING—CARVER.—On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Frederick King and Eva Carver, both of Bristol.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHORAL CLASS

WILL be organized in the Lecture Room of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30th, at 7½ o'clock. All desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of Church Music are invited to be present.

Sinclair's Common-Sense Chairs and Rockers.

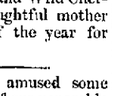
"The only objection to your COMMON-SENSE ROCKER is we all want it." They suit all sizes, from the two-year old baby to the champion member of the Fat Men's Club

Every Chair made upon honor and Warranted Perfect. Prices range from 75 Cents to $9.00 each

Special discount to clergymen and hotels. Send for Catalogue. Manufactured by

F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.



ON account of ill health I will offer at PRIVATE SALE my store and dwelling, situated on the corner of Radcliffe and Florence streets, Bristol, Pa. This property is a very desirable one, both on account of its location, and the substantial character of the buildings. Terms very reasonable. For particulars apply to or address H. A. BAILEY, Bristol, Pa.

BOROUGH TAX NOTICE.

THE uncollected tax of the Borough of Bristol having been placed in my hands for collection, I hereby give notice that I will be at the Town House on Saturday afternoon and evening, 16th inst., and every evening during the week following, for the purpose of receiving taxes.

WM. LOUDERBOUGH, Collector.

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BRISTOL, PA.

Will re-open September 8th, 1880. Instruction in French and German by

MLLE. PARIGOT.

For circulars address, MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.

DR. THOMAS, COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,000 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office 922 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL 1880 WINTER

$250,000

In all Grades of

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

COOK & BROTHER

Beg to announce to their Customers in

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.,

that they are fully prepared for the Fall Business of 1880.

Encouraged by the immensely increased patronage bestowed on us during the past 12 months, we have collected a magnificent Stock, unequaled anywhere, in the essentials of

THOROUGHNESS, VARIETY, and LOW PRICES.

200 Cases of Domestic Underwear.

We offer, under exceptional advantages in price, secured by large Purchases and Cash Payments, full lines of

The American Hosiery Co.'s Underwear,
The Norfolk and New Brunswick Underwear,
The New Britain Knitting Co.'s Underwear,
The Root Manufacturing Co.'s Underwear,
The Star Knitting Co.'s Underwear,
The Medlicott Hosiery Co.'s Underwear,
The Dunham Underwear,
The Valentine Underwear,
The Dudley Hosiery Co.'s Underwear.

WE OFFER PARTICULAR ADVANTAGES IN

SCARLET UNDERWEAR,

KEEPING ALL GRADES OF MEN'S WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S GOODS, OF GUARANTEED QUALITY AND

PURE COCHINEAL DYE ONLY.

IN FOREIGN GOODS,

The well-earned reputation of our House is more than maintained by our large importation of old-established and favorite makes, such as

CARTWRIGHT & WARNERS' UNDERWEAR.
(We are the largest Importers of these Goods in the United States.)

GEO. BRETTLE & CO'S SILK UNDERWEAR.
(Of Guaranteed Quality.)

I. & R. MORLEY'S HOSIERY,

And the productions of every maker of character in

ENGLAND, FRANCE and GERMANY.

It has not escaped the notice and favorable comment of our Customers, both old and new, that while we avail ourselves of every modern appliance to cheapen our goods and extend our trade, (which is the largest of the kind in America) we have never abandoned the good old-fashioned business principles of

PERSONAL SUPERVISION and ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

The favor of YOUR Patronage and Influence Respectfully Solicited.

COOK & BROTHER,

Largest Retail Dealers in Hosiery and Underwear in America,

Nos. 51 & 53 North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importers of Cartwright & Warners' Merino Goods.
Importers of Geo. Brettle & Co's Spun Silk Underwear.

☞ Orders by mail have Prompt Attention.

TO EARLY BUYERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS

CARD. We desire to inform the reader that we are already prepared for the fall and winter trade of 1880. Our long experience and close attention to the wants of our patrons enable us to know pretty nearly what to buy to please them, and in inviting the public to call this season to examine our offerings, we are so fully convinced that for variety and real value for money spent in goods we keep we are not excelled by any. Our large assortments of Dress Goods (especially Black Goods), Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Muslins, Linens, Cassimere for Men and Boys, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Underwear for Men, Women and Children, Skirts, and indeed almost anything and everything needed for a personal or house-furnishing outfit, and all at the very lowest possible prices. When next in the city please call and see our offerings for the fall and winter of 1880, and oblige

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 and 519 N. Second Street, above Noble, Philadelphia.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst forms of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Cross and Love. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box

The Warren Organs!

These superb instruments are excelled by none, and equalled by but few. They have that peculiar pipe-organ tone so desirable, but so difficult to obtain. The cases are of elegant design and fine finish. Each instrument fully warranted for six years. Prices vary from $35 upwards. Also, the

CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS,

so well known for their superior tone, great durability and fine finish. Large assortment constantly on hand.

A. G. CLEMMER,

1007 Spring Garden Street

PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

80-Acre Farm in Falls Township. Estate of Chalkley Wiltshire, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, the subscribers will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, situated on the Fallsington Road, within 300 yards of the village of Tullytown and the station on the Penna. Railroad at that place, adjoining the Delaware Division of the Penna. Canal, lands of Amos Headly, J. W. Paxson, Estate of Jon. Burton, and others, on FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1880, all that valuable farm belonging to said estate, containing about 80 acres, more or less, of beautiful farm land, without waste, easy of cultivation, and under good fence.

The improvements are a large two and a half-story frame house, containing nine rooms, verandah front and cellar under the whole house. Frame Barn, wagon-house, corn-cribs, wood-house, and other outbuildings, with well of soft water under cover at the kitchen door.

The land is well adapted to the growth of grain, grass, potatoes or tobacco, and located as the owners of adjoining lands treat theirs, the returns, we think, will be equally fine, but we will have to sell before we can settle the estate, so be on hand the day of sale. The terms will be made to suit and made known at sale by the undersigned.

Also, at the same time, will be sold all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting in part of 3 farm horses, 7 cows, 1 hogs, bay wagon (iron axle), carriage, cart, mower and reaper, combined, one-horse power and threshing machine, roller, corn plow, grain fan, corn sheller, cutting box, hay rake, hay fork and pulleys, 5 plows, 2 harrows, cultivator, post machine, wheelbarrow, 2 sets of double harness, set of single harness, large lot of carpenters' tools, 3 ladders, 100 ready-made posts, forks, rakes, shovels, &c. Ten acres of corn by the shock, fifteen tons of hay, one ton of rye straw, 100 bushels of wheat, lot of oats, 30 bushels of rye, 40 bushels of old corn, 30 bushels of potatoes, barrel of pork, 2 firkins of lard, vinegar, and lot of dairy fixtures. Household Goods in their variety, 3 feather beds, 3 pair of bedsteads, and bedding in its variety, 4 bureaus, crockery and glass ware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, eight-day clock, sofa, 6 spring-seat chairs, 2 looking glasses, 2 dining-tables, settee, cook stove and fixtures, 2 parlor stoves, a 40-gallon farmers' boiler, lard press, tubs, buckets, benches, &c., together with many other articles not necessary to mention, both in doors and out all of which will be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. A long credit given on the Personal Property and terms at sale. Come early. Real Estate will be sold at 2 o'clock P.M.

PIERSON MITCHELL, JOHN BURTON, } Administrators.

Jos. BROWN, Auctioneer.

ASTONISHING!!

How can muslins be sold so low? $500 will be forfeited if Philadelphia or New York can produce a retail store at which muslins can be bought lower than at Bristol's Grand Depot.

Sagamore Mills,	4½	Bleached.
Bartlett,	6½	
Amazon,	6½	
Forrest Mills,	6½	
Rockland,	7	
Forresdale,	9	
Fruit of Loom,	9	
Wamsutta,	12	
Trenton,	4½	Unbleached.
Continental, K,	6½	
Yard Stick,	7	
Indian Orchard,	7½	
Appleton,	8	
Continental C,	8	
Dwight,	8½	
Poccasset, 40 in. wide,	8½	
Lyman, 1¼ yd. wide,	11	

WOOD'S CASH STORE, BRISTOL.

AGENTS WANTED. WE want a few capable honest men to act as our agents for the sale of Nursery Stock in the County. A knowledge of the business is easily acquired. We offer Permanent Employment, Good Pay, and Expenses, to the right men who can give their individual attention to the work. Give age, previous and present occupation and references. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 2 South Merrick St., Phila.

FOR RENT.

The STORE ROOM now occupied by J. H. Bostwick, is for rent any day after the date of this advertisement. Call at the store, corner Mill and Pond Street, for further instruction. It is the finest room in Bristol.

Bristol, May 28th, 1880. J. H. BOSTWICK.

PHILADELPHIA.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

The Largest Retail Stock of Dry Goods.

3 BARGAINS —IN— SILKS.

COLORED SATIN DE LYON AT $1.25. In all the fashionable colorings. The current price is $2.00.

BLACK SATIN DE LYON AT $1.50. Extra satin face. The real value is $2.25.

VELVET AND SATIN STRIPES AT $1.35. In the most desirable medium and large stripes. Has been selling at $3.00.

3 BARGAINS —IN— DRESS GOODS.

LUPIN'S 36 INCH COLORED MERINOS AT 50 cts. Extra heavy and the regular price everywhere is 62½ cents.

ENGLISH HALF-SILK FANCIES AT 25 CTS. Cost the importer 37½ cents to land on this side of the Atlantic.

46 INCH SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS AT 75 cents. These cost $1.25 on the manufacturer's loom.

3 BARGAINS —IN— BLACK GOODS.

46 INCH ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERES AT 65 cents. These are French goods and worth 75 cents.

46 INCH ALL WOOL BLACK SHOODAS AT 87½ cents. A great bargain well worth $1.25.

46 INCH SILK AND WOOL DAMASSES AT $1.75; worth $2.25. Used much for trimming and overdresses.

3 BARGAINS —IN— HOSIERY.

LADIES' FLEECED LINED HOSE AT 25 cts. Full regular make and actually worth 37½ cts.

CHILDREN'S SOLID COLORED MERINO HOSE AT 25 cts. In all sizes. These goods must be seen to appreciate their cheapness.

MEN'S ENGLISH MERINO HALF HOSE AT 37½ cents. Full regular made and worth 50 cents.

[AN OPEN LETTER.]

Harrisburg, Pa., October 1st, 1880.

Gentlemen:—

I thank you for filling my orders for Dry Goods so promptly and satisfactorily. Your system is perfect, and as ladies find they can with entire safety, shop without the trouble of going to the city, and can purchase from the smallest article to hundreds of dollars' worth, with entire satisfaction, through your Mail Order Department, I am sure this mode of shopping will become general with consumers at a distance.

Very Respectfully,

Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia. *Mrs. ——*

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

MARKET ST. to FILBERT, N. W. Cor. of EIGHTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

Mill Street, Bristol, Penna.

1880. FALL. 1880.

I am now opening for Fall Trade some of the Latest Novelties in

Fall Dress Goods,

BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,

FROM 50c. A YARD UP.

White Goods! White Goods!

In Great variety for Ladies' and Children's Wear. An elegant assortment of

Hamburg Edgings & Insertions,

FROM 3c. A YARD UP.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Infants' Slips and Robes.

Full assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

MERINO UNDERWEAR,

All sizes and prices. Gents' and Ladies' Scarlet Medicated Merino Underwear

WATER-PROOF CIRCULARS

For Ladies and Misses. From $2.25 up.

Some of the Latest Novelties in Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HOSIERY.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Silk embroidered, at 25c. per pair. A large variety in Children's Fancy Hose, comprising some of the Latest Novelties.

Zephyrs, Zephyr Goods,

Laces, Fringes, Ribbons,

Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,

in a large variety of colors.

CLOTH FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND ULSTERS.

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Table Linens, Towels, Towelling and Napkins, Wall-Paper, Window Shades, Carpets, Floor and Table Oil-Cloth.

House Furnishing Goods.

Granite, Porcelain and Glass Ware. Rogers' Silver Plated Ware.

FINE GROCERIES,

Fresh and at Low Prices.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

FOR FIVE DOLLARS I WILL FORWARD YOU, NEATLY PACKED

$5

Five pounds of our celebrated 50c. OOLONG TEA, in air-tight tin can, $2 25
Three pounds ROASTED OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, 35c. 1 00
Five pounds ROASTED STRONG RIO COFFEE, 23 cents 1 00
One pound FINE IMPERIAL JAPAN or ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA 75
GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
$5 00

Please write the Name, Post Office, and Shipping Point PLAINLY.

Address, JOHN W. STEEN, TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES, 1209 Market St., Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[Prepared and Selected for the Bucks Co Gazette]

THE HOUSEHOLD.

To Clean Zinc.—Dissolve two ounces of alum in one quart of vinegar and clean the zinc with this as hot as you can use it, afterward rubbing dry, and I am sure you will be satisfied with the result.

To Remove Warts.—To cure or remove a wart on the hand of a lady, wash the wart well and frequently in water in which potatoes have been boiled with their skins on. You will get rid of the wart easily in this way.

To Cure a Boil.—The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw out the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

Ink Stains.—If ink has been spilled over rosewood or mahogany furniture, half a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol in a tablespoonful of water, applied with a feather, will quickly remove it.

Keeping the Head Clean.—Many persons find speedy relief from nervous headache by washing the hair thoroughly in weak soda water. I have known severe cases almost wholly cured in ten minutes by this simple remedy. A friend finds it the greatest relief in cases of "rare cold," the cold symptoms entirely leaving the eyes and the nose after one thorough washing of the hair. The hair should be thoroughly dried afterward, and avoid draughts of air for a little while.

Cold Feet.—What a common complaint that is! says The Family Physician, and yet no one seems to know anything about it. You suffer from it for years, and yet you don't go to a doctor, or if you do, you derive very little benefit from his advice. Some people suffer from it at night only, while others are troubled with it in the daytime as well. It occurs most frequently in women, but still you often hear men complain of it. We believe that the best remedy is hypophosphite of lime in one or two grain doses twice a day. This is soluble in water, and should be taken in the form of a mixture, nothing else being put with it, with the exception, if you like, of a teaspoonful of syrup, to make it more palatable, although it is really by no means disagreeable by itself. Another good remedy is nux vomica—five drops of the tincture in a little water three or four times a day. It is highly recommended, and you may hope for great things from it. Then you must do all you possibly can to improve the state of your general health. It is probable that you are below par somehow or other, although we must admit that it does not follow of necessity. If you feel generally out of sorts, and your appetite is poor, quinine will do you good. If you are pale and anæmic, you must put your faith in iron. Cod-liver oil is an excellent remedy for improving the general nutrition, many people feel quite in a glow after each dose.

THE COOK'S CORNER.

—A small piece of charcoal in the pot with boiling cabbage removes the smell.

—A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats, is an improvement.

White Fruit Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of white sugar, three cups of flour, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, whites of eight eggs, one pound of raisins, and one-quarter of a pound of citron, chopped.

Sally Lunn Cake.—Take 3 pounds of flour, 1 quart of milk, ½ pound butter or lard, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 cupful of yeast, and some salt, mix altogether with a spoon. When light, bake in a Turk's Head pan three-quarters of an hour.

Hash.—Chop the meat fine, use half as much potatoes as meat, put a little boiling water and butter into a saucepan; when it boils, put in the meat and potatoes, have them well salted and peppered, when it is done, have slices of toast on a platter, on each one put a spoonful of hash, and in the centre of it place a poached egg. This is a nice and pretty dish.

Good Crullers.—To one quart of flour rub two scant teaspoonfuls of sea foam, lump of butter half size of an egg, good cupful of white sugar, a pinch of salt, yolks of two eggs. Work these together thoroughly but very lightly, using the tips of your fingers. Moisten with enough milk to make as soft a dough as possible to roll out, using as little flour as you can, rolling out into twists. It must be a sticky dough. Keep your fingers just dipped in flour. If the mixture be too stiff your crullers will be tough. Too much working will toughen them, too. Have your lard well boiling, drop in quickly, and watch carefully.

Cheese Omelet.—Mix to a smooth batter three tablespoonfuls of fine flour with half a pint of milk. Beat up well the yolks and whites of four eggs, a little salt, and a quarter of a pound of grated old English cheese. Add these to the flour and milk, and whisk all the ingredients together for half an hour. Put three ounces of butter into a frying pan, and when it is boiling, pour in the above mixture, fry it for a few minutes, and then turn it carefully; when it is sufficiently cooked on the other side, turn it on to a hot dish and serve.

Apple Jelly.—Almost any apple will make jelly, though a hard, sour, juicy apple makes the best, both for keeping and flavor. Peel and core your apples, boil them in a pint of water to every four pounds of apples till the apples are perfectly soft, stirring them occasionally to prevent burning. Strain, without squeezing, through a jelly bag, measure the juice, and put a pound of loaf sugar to every pint of juice. Put juice and sugar in the preserving kettle, and boil steadily for half an hour, skimming occasionally. Cool a little, and if it will not jelly, boil a little longer. Pour into glasses before it cools, and when perfectly cold, cover each glass with a paper wet with alcohol; tie closely and keep in a cool, dry place. The apple remaining in the bag can be stewed with one pound of sugar to two of apple. If flavoring is preferred, lemon peel, green ginger, or cinnamon can be used.

—It is now reported that Hancock had written, or at least signed another letter in favor of protection, which, before being given to the public, was examined by the National Democratic Committee, and there condemned to oblivion; while another letter, taking ground in favor of Free Trade, and in support of the platform, is to be offered him to sign! Again we say, poor Hancock! "Crazy to be President?" Aye, that is so; let us see how far he can stultify himself.

☞ Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞ Just opened: Mertz's Ice Cream Saloon. Finest quality of cream, purest fruit flavors, and good measure.

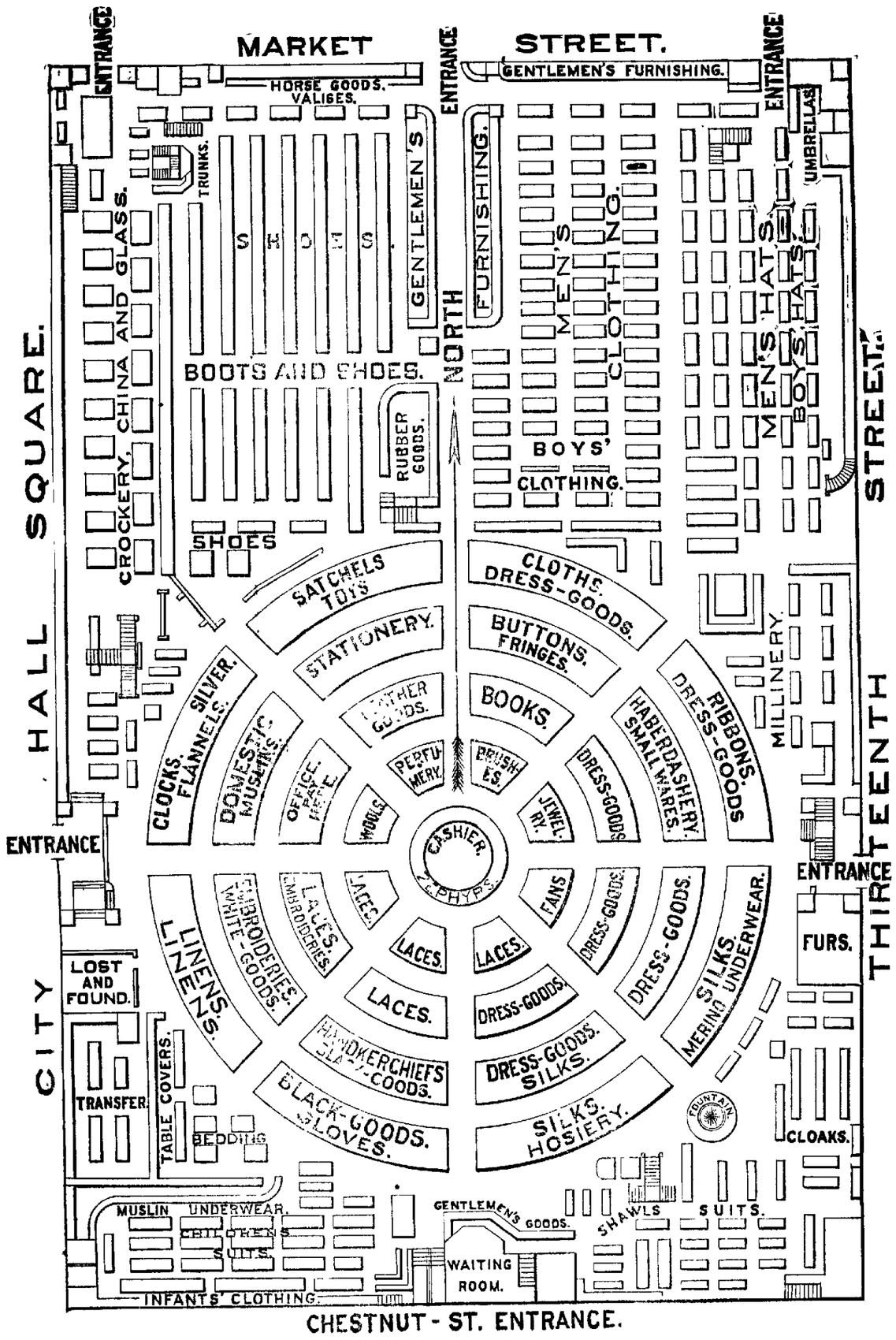
☞ For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

☞ W. Grace, 112 Cedar street above, Episcopal Church, Bristol Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail. Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

PHILADELPHIA.

GROUND PLAN OF

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.



CHESTNUT - ST. ENTRANCE.

THE STORE AND THE TRADE.

A study of this ground plan, incomplete as it is, will give you a better idea of the store, and of what is in it, than description can do. The store covers 2¼ acres; a basement is under, and galleries are over, a part. The whole affords somewhere about 5 acres of room.

This particular business is 4 years old; it began in 1876 with clothing; in 1877 it became a general store with such goods as you see in the plan, with carpets, upholstery, furniture, and kitchen-furnishing up-stairs. Since that time gallery after gallery has been added; and there is not an inch of room to spare anywhere. To the surprise of many, it has flourished while trade was languishing almost everywhere else.

To us there is no mystery about it; nothing surprising even; unless it be surprising that so conspicuous a business should ever be misunderstood. We do nothing more than simply to provide facilities for your getting what you want.

We don't mean to say that other facilities are not provided for distributing goods; but that's a different thing. We provide so that you get what you want, *exactly what you want!* In the first place we've got it. In the second place we send it. And if we send you the wrong thing, or if you think the charge is too much, you bundle it back to us.

We tell of these things in the newspapers, because there are thousands of you who don't know what we are doing, thousands of you don't know the character of the stock that fills these 5 acres, thousands of you who, therefore, buy where you pay more money.

We are every merchant's fair and open competitor. We do not expect to gather millions of trade from all over the country without meeting opposition and misrepresentation. Some will believe whatever is said against us. The only answer we make is: Send back whatever you don't want at the price.

We want your trade. You want our goods; or would want them, if you knew. No matter how far away you may be; you will do well to send to us for some things. We ask you to write to us about something you have present occasion for.

When we get in communication with you, we shall have one means of winning your trade, viz., by pleasing you. When we have won it, we shall have one means of keeping it, viz., by dealing with you as we deal with everybody: giving you large return for your money, and supplying your wants so intelligently that you will write us for what you want as naturally as you say "good morning" to your next-door neighbor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, and Market streets, and City hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bristol Mills.

FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL

ROGERS BROTHERS, Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.

Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.

Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.

Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades, Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our

Saw Mill
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.

Planing Mill.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

Shingles
In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

Coal
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.

Wood
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap. CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
361 ROGERS BROTHERS.

NOTICE.
Persons having business to transact with
FRANK P. ADAMS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
will please call at the Office of B F GILKESON, Esq., between the hours of 9 A. M and 3 P. M. At other times, at his own Office, opposite the Cottage Hotel

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets
BRISTOL, PA
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meat of all kinds
Special inducements given cash customers 2

ROBERT BELL,
No. 8 SPRUCE STREET,
Keeps constantly on hand a fresh stock of general groceries
TEAS, COFFEES AMD SPICES
a specialty. Also, Rogers' Flour

STRAWBERRIES The two largest, best and most productive—Mt. Vernon Seedling and Kirkwood, each yielded in 1880 at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre, and averaged in market 10c. per quart, 40 acres Strawberries and Raspberries. Kieffer's Hybrid Blight-Proof Pear. "Forty Years' Experience in Pear Growing," telling how to avoid the Blight. "Forty Years Among Small Fruits," telling what and how to PLANT. Either sent by mail for 15c, both for 25c Catalogues of Fruits and Flowers free
WM PARRY, Cinnaminson N J.

AGENTS WANTED
To take subscriptions for the
"INTERNATIONAL REVIEW,"
the largest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country. Edited by J T Morse, Jr., and Henry Cabot Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are alone sufficient guaranty of the value of the REVIEW
Always bright, readable and instructive, cosmopolitan in literature, progressive in science, unsectarian in religion, and independent in politics
Price, 50 cents a number, $5 00 a year. A complete Agent's Outfit sent on receipt of $1 00 A specimen copy sent to any address for 15c.
A. S BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 and 113 William St, New York

DR. PURSELL'S
POROUS PLASTERS
Are always fresh; always adhere well; efficacious; not excelled by any other; uniform, and more sold in this vicinity than all the others.

R. TRUDGEN & SON, No 2 Street Bristol, Pa., dealers in all kinds of
NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.,
Would inform their friends and patrons that they are now prepared for the Fall Trade with a large stock of Goods Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging a specialty.
All the latest designs of Wall Papers and Window Shades for below city prices. Upholstering of all kinds done in the best manner. Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished Chairs Re-Caned Window Shades trimmed and hung Carpets of all kinds tacked down with patent stretcher Belt Hanging in all its branches. Hair and Husk Mattresses made to order and renovated Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to Estimates given for work as low as the lowest and satisfaction guaranteed.
Thankful for past favors, we would ask a continuance of the same.
R. TRUDGEN & SON.

SPECIAL
INVITATION.

The Ladies of Bristol
AND VICINITY
Are invited to call and examine the improvements made in
Lardner's Photograph Gallery,
COR MILL AND POND STS.,
Bristol, Pa.
We have every facility for producing excellent portraits from life or copy. Proof shown. Satisfaction guaranteed
N B—Bring the Babies.
J. F. LARDNER, Artist.

NOTICE!
Independent Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
THE members of the above company are hereby that they are required to pay to SILAS TOMLINSON, Treasurer, within sixty days from the date hereof, Twenty Cents to every $100 insured by them respectively, to meet the liabilities of the Company. Upon all bills remaining unpaid after Wednesday, Nov 10th, ten per cent will be added, and policy suspended until payment is made.
The Treasurer will attend at the following times and places:

Monday,	Oct. 18	Closson's Hotel, Bristol, 9 to 12
Monday,	" 18	Eddington, 2
Monday,	" 18	Red Lion, 3 to 4,
Tuesday,	" 19	Johnson's, Holmesburg, 9 to 4
Thursday,	" 21	Tacony Hotel, 9 to 12.
Thursday,	" 21	Penn's Office, Bridesburg, 2 to 4.
Monday,	" 25	Campbell's, Frankford, 9 to 4.
Wednesday,	" 27	Baxendine's, Sandiford, 9 to 12
Wednesday,	" 27	Murray's, Jenkintown, 2 to 4
Thursday,	" 28	Penn's Office, Bridesburg, 9 to 4
Monday,	Nov 1	Hoffman's, Fox Chase, 9 to 12.
Monday,	" 1	Seltzer's Store, Olney, 2 to 4.
Tuesday,	" 2	Davidson's, City Line, 9 to 12
Tuesday,	" 2	Tompkins, Keeper's Corner, 2 to 4,
Monday,	" 8	McClintock's Frankford, 9 to 4.
Tuesday,	" 9	C. S. Clayton's Lady Washington, 9 to 12
Wednesday,	" 10	Johnson's, Holmesburg, 9 to 2

LESTER COMLY, Secretary

For Rent.
SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Derrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

BRICKS.
A. J. GRAHAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND MADE BRICKS,
KINKORA,
Burlington Co., New Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT!
THE FIRMLY-ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN
CLOTHING-HOUSE
OF
A. C. YATES & CO.
NEWLY STOCKED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED
1880 FOR THE SEASONS OF 1880
Our Productions are CLOTHING ONLY,
Material and Trimmings bought for CASH,
Entire Stock Manufactured for CASH,
Sold at the Lowest CASH PRICES,
And lower than any other House in the Trade.
FALL STYLES, LARGE SUPPLY,
NOW READY AT THE
LEDGER CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STREETS. BUILDING,
A. C. YATES & CO.,
THE LEADING AND POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Many Persons
Are under the impression that by going to Philadelphia they can buy goods at all kinds cheaper than they can in Trenton. But when GOLD and SILVER articles sell at less than their REAL or STANDARD value, it is because the quality is IMPURE or INFERIOR, and generally at the order of auction goods full of defects, so of course is sold at reduced prices. BUT if persons wish to buy HONEST, clear, standard brands of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Rich, Artistic
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARES
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, or FINE, RARE and
CHOICE DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
and SAPPHIRES, Choice MATED PEARLS and DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, we advise them to confer with the
Leading Jewelry Establishment of Trenton,
COOK & JAQUES,
ESTABLISHED 1852.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

HERCULES ATKIN,
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS
AND COCOA MATTING, IN GREAT VARIETY.
NO. 1013 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IVINS & BROTHER
Are making up a large stock, which will be sold at OLD PRICES, as cheap as a good article can be made PRICES AND QUALITY BOTH GUARANTEED. Call and examine their
FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.,
NO. 66 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. L. PACKER,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Flour,
FEED and GRAIN.
COAL.
From the Harleigh and Lattimore Mines,
CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED
Sold at the lowest market prices

FLOUR.

W. & E Thomas, Best Flour, per 100,	$3 0
Good Family, "	3 00
	Per bbl
Stanton's New Process (Patent),	$9 50
Belle of Venice—St. Louis,	7 50
Pride of Canton—Ohio,	7 00
Belle of Minnesota,	7 00
New Providence—Ohio,	6 50

WOOD.
OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $2 25 per cart load
PINE—Cut and Split, ready for use, of best quality, $2 25 per cart load.
All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge.
The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles, and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited
A. L. PACKER,
Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office
136 BRISTOL PA

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are so skillfully combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and The Best Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used.
So perfect is the composition of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC that no disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspepsia, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Kidney or Liver Disorder, or if you need a mild stimulant or appetizer, the TONIC is just the medicine for you, as it is highly curative and invigorating, but never intoxicating.
If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any sickness, if you have a Painful Cough or a bad Cold, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will surely help you. It gives new life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for Rheumatism and Cholera Infantum.
It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.
If you are feeling miserable don't wait until you are down sick but use the TONIC to-day. No matter what your disease or symptoms may be, it will give prompt relief
Remember! PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not a rum drink but the Best and Purest Family Medicine ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Bitters, ginger preparations and all other Tonics. Try a 50c bottle Your druggist can supply you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
The Best and Most Economical Hair Dressing
exquisitely perfumed and perfectly harmless.
Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair to its original youthful color and appearance, and is warranted to stop its falling, assist its growth and prevent baldness
A few applications of the BALSAM will soften the hair, cleanse all dandruff and fever itching and humours of the scalp. Sold by all druggists at only 50c.

DE LAVAU'S
Whooping Cough
REMEDY.
Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION, and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH—usually lasting so long, besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time Being perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting. It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COLD ON THE CHEST it will make a speedy cure Price 50 cents WM. W. DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.
For sale in Bristol by H G PETERS, 63 Mill St

For Sale.
HOUSES of every size and description. Term of payment very liberal. JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Seven Per Cent. Investment at Par.
FOR SALE STOCK IN THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY. Pays quarterly dividends at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, with almost absolute security. The investment is entirely in real estate of the most substantial character, and at the present low cost of building, the value of which every stockholder is capable to judge.
It is not possible to find any other investment yielding so large a return at so little risk.
JOSHUA PEIRCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. F. MERTZ
BAKER,
corner Washington and Pond Sts, has just opened a Bread Cake and Pie Bakery, where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere Give him a call

DORRANCE MEAT MARKET.
THEODORE CORNELL
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of
MEAT OF ALL KINDS,
at reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

W. GRACE,
GENERAL HOUSE PAINTER,
Paper Hanger,
Graining, &c.
Estimates furnished Town and country work solicited. NO. 112 CEDAR STREET, Above Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa.

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured
3GRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 42

$10 to $500 All wishing to make money in Wall St should deal with the undersigned Write for explanatory circulars, sent free by Bankers & Brokers, HICKLING & CO., 42 Exchange Place, New York
"Enjoy the confidence of their patrons"—Evening Post

Stock Speculation and Investment
Operations on Margins or by Privileges Special business in Mining Stocks Full particulars on application JAMES BROWN Dealer in Stocks and Bonds, 64 & 66 Broadway New York

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr Child's Kidney Cure)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
☞ Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements
☞ For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
☞ For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Biliness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and gives Warm Prostration brought on by excessive drink, over work, mental shocks, and other causes
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should not be used when either the bowels do not operate freely and regularly As other Pills require such small doses for thorough work, Price 25 cts. a box. Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere
H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.

TO INVESTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Treasurer of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of the company at his office, in Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of

$20,000

authorized increase of said stock. As is well known, this is a permanent seven per cent. dividend stock, based upon Real Estate security, and must commend itself to prudent investors. CHAS. E. SCHEIDT, Bristol, Aug. 11, 1880. Secretary.

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
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